The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 49 NO. 49 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916 PRICE THREE CENTS

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Rev. Donaghay Celebrated the 16th Anniversary of his Ordination

AUTO AMONG RECTORS GIFTS

December 31st. Sunday after Christmas.

Divine service: — 10.30, Morning Prayer & Sermon.

11.45 Sunday School session.

7.30 Evening Prayer & Address.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

All the world knows that a new year begins on January first, and all the world will celebrate it after some fashion or other, because it is the beginning of another year of man's busy, working, crowed life. The Church of Christ calls her children to celebrate it because on this day her Lord began His saving work for us.

He submited to the religious rite after the manner of the Hebrews that He might fulfill the law, and so render a perfect obedience for us: as in His baptism and regard for every duty, He sets us a beautiful example how we should "fulfill all righteousness."

Let us begin this New Year, full of untold trials and temptation, with the earnest resolves that we will do our best to live a Christian life. That if we have aught against any one we wil forgive and forget, and start anew. And it is my heart's delight to wish you all a joyful and Happy New Year, and that it will cement still closer a friendship that links our lives to Him who came to earth to give peace, good will to men.

P. L. D.

We were much pleased to see such a goodly number of Communicants present and receiving their Christmas Communion.

The Christmas Ofiering (includihg the amount received on the Sunday before) for the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, amounted to twenty-one-dollars and eighty-one-cents. This is a larger amount than we have received for several years

Much credit and thanks are due the Ladies who so kindly gave their time in decorating the Church for the Christmas-tide services. We also are indebted to the gentlemen who for years past has been supplying the greens for this purpose.

Parochial prosperity is encouraging. The attendance on the services of the Lord's House, interest in the Sunday School, the Guilds, the Auxiliaries ought to enable us to ' thank God and take courage." Your rector does so. He desires especially to thank those in charge of the various Church organizations for their willing help. May our efforts for the Master's work this year be crowned with success.

The Rector celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of his ordination to the Priesthood, on the Fourth Sunday in Advent, December 24th.

Some Where, Some Way, Some Time, Each Day
I'll turn aside snd stop and pray
That God will make this church the way
Of righteousness to men

AUTO AMONG RECTOR'S GIFTS

A handsome automobile, sedan type, is among the many Christmas gifts given to the Rev. F. M. Kirkus, rector of Trinity Church, Wilmington. The donors, fourteen friends, hoped that the car would arrive in time to be presented to him on Christmas Day, but its arrival has been delayed. The gift was made known to Mr. Kirkus in a note sent him on Monday and was a complete surprise to him. This makes the number of six cars owned by Clergymen in the Diocese.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, December 31st, 1916.

10 30 A. M. Public Worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. The Male Bible Class will meet in the library room and a cordial invitation is extended to all men.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Lessons to Learn from the Past." Eph. 5:15-21.

7.30 P. M. Evening services with sermon. The Christmas music, which was so favorably received, will be repeated at both the morning and evening services.

" The World's Week of Prayer" services will be held next week. The following are the subjects for meditation and prayers: Monday, January 1st, 1917, "Thanksgiving and Humiliation." Tuesday, January 2d, "The Church Universal—The "One Body' of which Christ is the Head." Wednesday, January 3d, "Nations and Their Rulers." Thursday, January 4th, "Missions Among Moslems and the Heathen and and Home Missions." Friday, January 5th, "Families, Schools, Colleges, and the Young."

Dr. Moore will be glad to receive additional contributions on next Sunday for the relief of the infants, children, widows and other suffers in the great war zone.

Special reductions to lessen our big job of "Taking account of Stock". Come and see them.

FOGEL & BUSTAN.

TOWNSEND

Our merchants report good Christmas trade.

Mr. and Mrs. William Joiner spent Monday with Wilmington friends.

James H. Garton, who has for several days been on the sick list is much better.

Roy Lockerman and family, of Cape Charles, Va., are visiting relatives in and near town.

Howard Hutchison, of Pine Beech, N. J., is spending the holidays with his uncle, D. P. Hutchison.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Greenwood and Doctor Jacobs spent Xmas with their parents in Aberdeen, Md.

Miss Mayme Townsend, of Philadelphia, is spending the holidays with her sister, Mr and Mrs. Walter Gill.

L. L. Maloney and family, of Wilmington, are spending the week with her parents, W. A. Scott and family.

Miss Anna Jones, of Wilmington, Daniel E. Jones and wife and D. B. Jones were entertained Monday at the home of Joseph Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hutchison, and Walter Lee and family were entertained Monday at his son's, J. C. Hutchison, Jr., and family, near Clayton.

Albert Watts and family, of Cecilton, Md., visited Lemuel Shockley and family this week. Mr. Shockley is also entertaining his sister, Miss Della Shockley, of Kansas.

Senator Edward Hart and ex-Representative Bayard Schwatka and Representative, J. C. Hutchison, attended the reception of Governor Charles Miller on Wednesday, Dec. 27.

D. P. Hutchison entertained on Christmas day, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Spicer and Mr. and Mrs. William Spicer, of Blackbird, and his son, Franklin Hutchison, of Wilmington.

WARWICK

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson were Sunday guests of Mrs. R D. Aiken.

Mr J. H. Vinyard, of Wilmington, spent the Xmas holidays at his home.

Miss Edith Lee, of Philadelphia, spent the Xmas holidays with Miss Jodie Stearns.

Mr. F. Bernard, Jr., of Kennett Sq., was an over Sunday guest of Miss Mame Merritt.

Mrs. S. E. Gunkel entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Price and family on Xmas day.

Mr. Thomas Carroll, of Pennsgrove, N J., was a recent guest of his mother Mrs. Sarah Carroll

Mr. John Price, formerly of this town, but now of City Point, Va., was a caller in town on Monday.

Mr. A. R. Merritt, of Eddystone, Pa., spent from Saturday until Tuesday with his family.

Mrs. L. P. King Sr., is spending some time with her daughter Mrs. Howard Phillips in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Urie Ginn and children, of McDonough, spent Christmas with her mother Mrs V. L. Vinyard.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson and little Miss Sara Jane, of North East, are visiting her mother, Mrs. V. L. Vinyard.

Messrs Elmer, Spencer and Edgar Goldsborough, of Eddystone, spent Christmas day with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Merritt.

Little Miss Elizabeth Holden, who has been ill for the past three months, was taken to Union Hospital, Elkton, on Wednesday, by Dr R. J. McDowell of Cecilton. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, December 31th. 9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting. M. B Burris, leader

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. E. W. Caswell, D. D.

2 P. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M Arters, of Rumford, Me. At this service the officers of the brotherhood will be installed.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 2d. The revival services will begin. The friends of the church are cordially invited to attend these services.

The cottage prayer meetings, which were so popular last year, will be held this year under the direction of the brotherhood. The persons who opens his home for the prayer meeting may select or name the leader of that meeting. Please report all requests for meetings and leaders to brother Enoch Allee.

Delightful Dances

The students of the Middletown High School gave two delightful dances this week both of which were very enjoyable affairs. On Wednesday evening a large number gathered in the Assembly room of the Academy, and Thursday evening the second dance was held in the New Century Club House. Pool's orchestra furnished music for the dancers Thursday night, and the affair was one of the most successful ever given by the High School members. Refreshments were served.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Orah Spry spent Thursday last in Wilmington.

Miss Lillian Niles is visiting at her home near Saulsbury, Md.

Miss Mary Lewis has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lewis.

Miss Helen McDowell is visiting Miss Francis Davis, of Laurel, this week

Miss Marian Hardcastle, of Philadelphia, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. H. Cochran.

Mr. John Kumpel, of Red Bank, N. J., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stevens.

Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls and daughter, Alice, were in Wilmington Tuesday the guests of Mrs. N. P. Crouch

Mr. Lindsey Cochran, of East Orange, N. J., is being entertained by Messrs. Shelley and William Meyers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Emerson were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Ellison, of Wilmington, on Chrisrmas Day.

Mr and Mrs. Norman P. Crouch, of Wilmington, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls on Monday.

Mr. Frank McFee, of John Hopkins University Baltimore, Md,, spent several days this week with Miss Lola Ingram.

Miss Viola Weber spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Curtis Millman, at Woodside.

Miss Margaret Cochran, of East Orange, N. J., is spending this week with her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret H. Cochran.

Miss Maude Douglas, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of her aunt Mrs B. E. Gallagher.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey spent Monday with Mr. Albert Massey and family in Wilmington.

Miss Blanche Deakyne is being entertained by Miss Mabelle Geisselman, of Baltimore, Md., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Deakyne had for guests on Monday Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bowers, of near Still Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen E. Evans, of Marcus Hook, Pa., were guests of their parents over Christmas.

Misses Madeline and Emma Pennington entertained Miss Estellena Derringer, of Chestertown, Md., Tuesday.

Mr. William Gallagher, of Wilmington, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Gallagher Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Joseph P. Comegys, of Philadelphia, spent Tuesday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Comegys.

Rev. John M. Arters and wife, of Rumford, Maine, are spending the holidays with his father and mother here.

Miss Laura Connellee, of Richmond, Va., is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connellee.

Mr. John Metten, of Philadelphia, and Miss Bernice Metten, of Wilmington, were week-end guests of their parents.

Mr. Orrie Otwell, Miss Nellie Otwell and Mr. Herbert Pyle visited Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Otwell at Seaford Monday.

Miss Helen McDowell entertained Miss Francis Davis, of Laurel and Mr. Carlton Pepper, of Georgetown, on Tuesday.

Misses Fannie and Mabel Derrickson, of New York City, were Christmas guests of their mother, Mrs. George Derrickson.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Saunders and little son, of Wilmington, spent the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Buehm.

Miss Esther Reed, of Smyrna, and Mr Harry Alexander, of Elkton, Md., were entertained on Tuesday by Miss Laura Connellee.

Mrs. Hattie Eliason and daughter, Miss Edith Eliason and son, Mr. William Eliason spent Sunday and Monday with relatives here.

Mrs. O. T. Fenton and daughter, Miss Helen, of Heightstown, N, J., have been guests of her sister, Mrs. Robert H. Byrnes, this week.

Miss Anna I. Baker and Mr. Ernest Graham, of Wilmington, spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. W. B. Kates and Mrs. George R. Douglas.

Mr. Merritt N. Willits, Jr. and little son Merritt, of Germantown, Pa., spent Sunday with his father Mr. M. N. Willits and family near town.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cox, Miss Marion Daniels and Mr. Nelson Neff, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Burris in Wilmington, on Sunday.

Mrs M. Stein, daughter Sarah and son Isador and Miss Minnie Buckner, of Baltimore, Md, were Christmas visitors of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt had for guests on Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Ludes, of Drexel Hill, Pa., and Miss Amy Piser, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Louis Linam and son, of New York City and Dr. Jack Burstan Burstan, of Philadelphia, visited their parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan this week

Messers. William Kirk, John Blizzard, and Francis Pindler, of Chester, Pa., and Theodore Whitlock, Jr., of Wilmington, were at their homes on Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs J. B. Messick had their sons Dr. W. V. Messick and family, of Smyrna, and Mr. Paul B. Messick and family, near town, for visitors on Christmas.

Mrs. Charles Montgomery and daughter, Irma, of Portsmouth, Va., and Miss Lovicia Wilson, of Pine Grove, Pa., are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones had for guests over Christmas their daughter, Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington, and son, Mr. Victor H. Jones, of Grandogue, and Miss Grace McKenny, of Philadelphia.

Dr. and Mrs. E M. Vaughn entertained at dinner on Christmas day Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Comegys, Miss Emma Blackiston, Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlaine, Miss Mildred Vaughn and Master Henry Chamberlaine.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Sr., entertained over Christmas day, the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Weldon, of this town, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pearce and Mr. Samuel Biddle, of Wilmington, Frank and Clarence Pearce, of Chester, Pa.

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and farming implements by Frank A. Wilson on the "Edgar Clayton farm" on the road leading from Armstrong's to Clayton Corner. Eugene Racine, Auc.

Monday, January 29th.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements and household goods by William McMullin, Jr. one and three quarter miles west of Port Penn, Del.

Tuesday, Feb. 6th, 1917.—Public Sale of stock and farming implements by Henry L. Neff on the road from Middletown to Townsend. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Monday, Feb. 12, 1917.—Public Sale of stock, farming implements, etc., by Gilbert Jarrell on the A. P. Corbit Farm, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa, known as the W. A. Cochran Farm. D. P. Hutchison, Auc.

Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1917.—Public Sale of Stock and farming implements by B. H. Pleasanton on the road leading from Summit Bridge to St. Georges. Eugene Racine, Auc.

Thursday, February 22d, 1917.—Public Sale of Personal Property by Geo. W. Goldsborough, on the Jas. R. Hoffecker Farm, in Middle Neck. D. P. Hutchison, Auc

February 23, 1917.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Chas. P. Spicer on the "J. K. Williams farm," 2 miles north of Mt. Pleasant, on the road from Summit Bridge to St. Georges. D. P. Hutchison, Auct.

Tuesday, February 27th, 1917.—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Albert Kumpel," on the "Jefferson Farm," on the road leading from McDonough to Port Penn D. P Hutchison, Auctioneer, C. B. Pool, Inside Clerk, Henry Kronemier, Outside Clerk.

County Balances

County Treasurer, Charles H. Lippincott, reported to the Levy Court Tuesday, the following balances: Credit of the Levy Court, $137,872.95; Christiana, $7,312.37; Mill Creek, $299 71; White Clay Creek, $373.28; Pencader, $979 46; New Castle, $5,279.51; Red Lion, $1,420 93; St. Georges, $4,692.94; Appoquinimink, $104 01; Blackbird, $2,476.66; Brandywine, $4,355.57.

Cause for Thankfulness.

Since we are told that wooden shoes are imminent, we're glad we've reached the age where our punishment takes another form besides stopping the arc described by dad's slipper.—Exchange.

Ridding Oysters of Bacteria.

German scientists have found that it is possible to purify bacteria-carrying oysters by allowing pure, fresh sea water to run over them for four or five days.

The Real Rub.

There are so many laws that few if any get along without violating some of them, but one should be careful in his selection.—Atchison Globe.

Life as It Really Is.

Life is just what we make it. It is no mystery, save to the aimless; no task, save to the indolent; no suffering, save to the sinful.—Porter.

For Whooping Cough.

The painful paroxysms which mark this disease can often be relieved by breathing the fumes of turpentine and carbolic acid.

Lets Them Pass Freely.

It has been noticed that the wolf at the door has no appetite for storks. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

1917 next.

The days are lengthening.

New Year's Day next Monday.

The school will re-open next Tuesday

Next Monday, January 1, being a legal holiday, the banks and post office will be closed.

John Heldmyer, Real Estate Broker has sold for Dr. Martin W. Barr, of Elwyn, Pa., his property on Cass St., Middletown, to Harry T. Preston

Mrs John P. Hudson, wife of former Levy Court Commissioner Hudson, of Smyrna, died at her husband's home in that town Wednesday after a brief illness.

After having at times supported three bakeries, all of them doing large business, this town for the first time in fifty years finds itself without a bakery at the present time.

Thursday, Jan, 4th at 10 a.m., was fixed as the time for the public sale of furnishing of the old Court House. Commissioners Purks, Fouracre and Groves were appointed a committee to conduct the sale, which will be held in the old building.

A merry war is being carried on in the First district of Cecil county, Maryland, between the farmers and traveling public in general, and a Philadelphia contractor, who has the contract for the construction of a piece of road one and one-half miles in length, between here and Cecilton.

OBITUARY

GEORGE W. INGRAM

In the death of George W. Ingram which occurred at his home on North Broad street, at two o'clock Friday morning, this town and community loses one of its oldest and best known residents. Mr. Ingram had only been ill about ten days and during the last few days of his life his physician and relatives realized the end was near.

For nearly a half century the deceased was engaged in the sale of Real Estate, and during that time sold many of the best and most productive farms in lower New Castle County, and through his extensive sales was well and favorably known throughout the county and state.

In politics Mr. Ingram was a Republican, and had always taken an active part in the affairs of the party in both state and county.

George W. Ingram was a son of Abram and Mary Ingram, and was born on the old Ingram homestead near Union Church, in Appoquinimink Hundred, on Oct. 6th, 1837 He was married to Susan Pratt, of Kent county, Md., in the year 1861, and leaves to mourn his death a widow and two children, Miss Emma F. Ingram of this town; and Harry Ingram of Altoona, Pa.

The funeral services will be held at his late home on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, and interment will be made in Forest Cemetery.

CAUGHT WITH STOLEN GOODS

Charles Rouse, a negro, was held in $500 bail for the upper court by Justice of the Peace, D. W. Stevens Tuesday for burglary, and in default of surety was sent to the workhouse.

Rouse who is about 19 years of age, was employed on the farm of Edward T. Pleasanton, at Summit Bridge, and on Saturday, with Mr. Pleasanton and his brother, started on a shopping trip to Middletown At Mt. Pleasant, Rouse left the party, saying he would spend the time with his parents, who lived there. The Pleasantons came to Middletown and bought their Christmas goods, and on their return home learned that their home had been burglarized, and that two new suits of clothing, which had never been worn, and a rifle and a pistol were missing.

Rouse was suspected and a hunt was made for him. John Ponzo, a negro was questioned and said Rouse had shown him the pistol, and that he had taken it from him, knowing that it belonged to Pleasanton. Rouse was found at the hotel at Summit Bridge, and was brought to Middletown and locked up. When arrested he was wearing one of the new suits, which was stripped from him and he was brought here clad only in his underwear.

At the hearing he admitted his guilt, and told where all of the stolen goods could be found. With the exception of the rifle all were recovered

Good Prices For Stock

D. P. Hutchinson Auc., sold for Robert Morgan, of near Kennedyville, Md., Wednesday, December 20th, registered Holstein cows from $87 to $177, an average of $137.50 apiece. Graded Holsteins from $70 to $150, averaging $104.17. Registered Heifers from 5 months to 18 months old, sold from $51 to $108, an average of $78.52. Horses sold from $46 to $101, mules $150 to $250 a pair. Shoats $3.75 to $16.20. Brood sows at $33.50.

ODESSA

Mrs. Swing, of Ridgely, has been visiting Miss Mary Stevens.

Rev. H. C Shipley and family visited friends at Wyoming this week.

Miss Viola Smith, of Newark, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ella Smith.

Miss Georgia Enos, of Wilmington, visited her parents over the holidays,

Miss Eaton, of Port Penn, is visiting her sister, Mrs Harrison Vandegrift.

Mrs. Margaret Ginn, of Townsend, is visiting her daughter, Mrs I. G. Webb

Mrs. Williams, of Philadelphia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lee Sparks.

Miss Helen Sparks, of Coatham, Va., is visiting her parents over the holidays.

Miss Catherine Gibbs, of Philadelphia, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Boyd Thornton.

John McCoy, of Port Valley, Georgia, is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. W. McCoy.

Clarke Coppage, of Philadelphia, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Georgia Coppage.

Charles Bush and wife, of Wilmington, are visiting G. L. Townsend and family.

Clarence Aspril, wife and daughter, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Rachel Mailley.

Miss Frances Davis, of Richmond, Va, is spending the holidays with her parents.

Franz Mineu and wife, of Altoona, are visiting their parents, I. G. Webb and wife.

J. A Finley and family, of Chestnut Hill, spent Monday with Mrs. Frances Williams.

Mrs. H. C. Thornton, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Elias Moore and family, near town.

Miss Belle Rose, of Philadelphia, visited her sister, Mrs. O. C. Stevens, on Monday.

Frank Croft, of Philadelphia, spent Christmas with his grand mother, Mrs. Eliza Croft.

George Croft and daughter, Alice, of Philadelphia, spent several days with Mrs. Eliza Croft this week.

Miss Reba Thornton, of Wilmington, and Hartley Thornton, of Philadelphia, spent the holidays with their parents, David Thornton and wife.

The Parent-Teachers' meeting will be held in the schoolhouse on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, 1917. All the parents and friends are urged to be present.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Topic, "Beginning All Over Again," leader, Mr. John Fordham. All are invited to be present.

The cantata, "Santa Claus On Time," which was given by St. Paul's M. E. Sunday School in the town hall on Xmas night was a decided success, between 40 and 50 dollars was realized.

The League Bible Class will meet on Tuesday evening, Jan 2nd, at the home of Mrs. Howard Morris. All the members and friends are urged to attend these meetings as they are very helpful to all.

Ladies attention! Read "Extraordinary Announcement" in Fogel & Burstan's ad. about fine Suits and Coats wonderfully reduced.

STATE SCHOOL NOTES

Community meetings to discuss proposed new school laws are reported either as already held, or as soon to be held, or as set for a definite date. During the week of Dec. 11-15 reports have reached us that meetings were held at these schools:

Harrington, Supt. J. E. Carroll.

Frankford, Supt. E. J. Hardesty; Prin. A. L. Harrington.

Millville, Supt. E J. Hardesty; Prin. A. L. Harrington.

Salem School, E. J. Hardesty.

Neal's School, Supt. E. J. Hardesty; Com. Chas. A. Wagner.

Newport, Com. Chas. A. Wagner.

Townsend, Com. Chas. A. Wagner.

The proposed Card Record System is heartily approved by almost every meeting. The law whose explanation and discussion is most asked for at these meetings is the proposed change in the school tax law. The principal of requiring school tax payments to be based on 'ability to pay' is everywhere acknowledged and accepted as the fair and correct plan.

The reports to the Commissioner of Education made by the Principals of High Schools, concerning the work and standing of non-resident pupils in their schools, show fewer pupils this year whose work and standing are unsatisfactory than last year. Last year there were 80; this year there were 60, for the state.

Editor Gets Fine Office

Governor-elect Townsend, Wednesday night, announced the appointment of Everett C. Johnson, of Newark, to be Secretary of State. The new official is editor of the Newark Post and at one time was a professor in Delaware College. He was a member of the Delaware Legislature in 1913 and always has been active in Delaware politics. He is one of the best-known men in the State.

CHRISTMAS DANCE

Held In The New Century Club House Wednesday Evening

MANY BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES

The young men of Middletown held their annual Christmas dance in the auditorium of the New Century Club Tuesday evening. The auditorium was handsomely decorated with evergreens and potted plants. Many of the young people had house parties, and while the attendance was not up to some affairs of the past, it was one of the prettiest dances ever given here. First Infantry Orchestra of seven pieces furnished music, the players seated on the stage, behind a bank of evergreens.

The patronesses were: Mrs. George V. Peverley, Mrs. Frank R. Pool, Mrs. Henry S. Brady, Mrs. Julian H. Foard, Mrs. James E. Woodall, Jr., Mrs. Dorsey W. Lewis, Mrs. John C. Green, Mrs. John Herbert Brown, Jr., Mrs. Lloyd M. Bragdon, Mrs. Warren S. P. Combs. Refreshments of chicken salad, Maryland biscuits, ice cream, cake and coffee were served at midnight.

More than 50 couples took part in the festivities, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Biggs, Dr. and Mrs. Dorsey W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Julian H. Foard, Mrs. George V. Peverley, Ensign and Mrs. John Herbert Brown, Jr., U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. George H. Janvier, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Connellee, Miss Laura Connellee, Dr. and Mrs. Warren S. P. Combs, Charles Myers, William Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Algire, Emory W. Hukill, John W. Hukill, Benjamin T. Biggs, Miss Jessie C Shepherd, Miss Blanche Deakyne, Miss Helen Biggs, Miss Eliza Cochran Green, of Middletown; Miss Evelyn O'Brien, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Miss Ruth Magoun, Haddonfield, N. J.; Miss Helen Barnard, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Dr. John Mullin, Holly Oak; J. A. Montgomery, Wilmington; Wesley Dodson, Bethlehem, Pa.; Edwin Sprankle, Oak Lane, Pa.; Richard T. Cann, 4th, Kirkwood; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Clayton, Miss Adelaide Clayton, Chesapeake City, Md.; Harry Blocher, Charles Mendinhall, Miss Corrinne Mendenhall, Wilmington; Harry Griffith, Miss Margaret Griffith, Miss Frances Johnson, Sassafras, Md.; Frank Huey, Massey, Md.; Miss Margaret Cochran, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Pool, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Pool, Jefferson B. Pool, Frank R. Pool, Jr., MacDonough; Zadoc A. Pool, Wilmington; Olin M. Davis, Galena, Md.; Lee Sparks, Jr., Wilmington; Miss Frances Watkins, Miss Rebecca Watkins, Miss Helen Sparks, Miss Alice Brown, Odessa; Miss Frances Davis, Laurel; Kendall McDowell, International Falls, Minn.; Joseph Comegys, George I. Lockwood, Philadelphia; Alfred C. Connellee, Penn's Grove, N. J.; James Hurtt, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Woodall, Georgetown, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Peverley, Mechanicsburg, Md ; Sidney Peverley, Aberdeen, Md.; Benjamin Gibbs, Edwin E. Shallcross, Eugene Shallcross, Timothy Hukill, Frank Tyson, Middletown; Richard S. Rodney, New Castle.

[Communicated].

DELAYING IMPROVEMENTS

EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT:

I am told the railroad company is dishonestly trying to dodge making the talked of tunnel under the tracks, on the ground that it can't be done until they fix up the present brick depot building—and all they mean to do just now is give the weather beaten old barn a coat of Kalsomine, which Heaven knows it has needed these many years gone.

Now this pretended reason is not true, for a tunnel can be made just where it should be made, viz., a little south of the depot. The truth is, the company has always treated our town with shameful injustice, and because of our utter want of public spirit to resent their actions, always will.

The company has long made loud professions of its desire to safeguard life, and yet for many years our citizens having business in the old freight depot had to squeeze in between freight cars on the side track at imminent peril of being pancaked by a "flying switch" of whose coming they could have no possible warning. Several times this very thing has occurred, a freight car shunted from above shot right before the nose of the person about to cross this dangerous track! The company thought that outrage was good enough accommodations for Middletown as for years they also thought their violation of the law by refusing for long periods of 30 to 60 minutes to "break" their trains across the public highway and let the tied up farmers and others get by, and other like disregards of right I could specify.

I hear talk of a petition to the company begging them to grant this just improvement, the tunnel. Save your ink and breath, gentlemen, it will amount to nothing. Until our town people wake up and club this greedy railroad into giving them their rights they will never get any improvements that are not exclusively for the company's own benefit.

VINDEX.

PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS PEACE TERMS

Believes Interchange of Views Would Clear Way For Conference.

THINKS PEACE MAY BE NEAR

Concord Of Nations Possible, He Thinks—Note Voices Hope Way May Be Found To End All Warfare.

President Wilson amazed official and diplomatic Washington by the publication of an almost identical message sent to all the belligerent nations in Europe, in which he asks them to state concretely their aims in the present war, in order that some possible basis may be found for the restoration of peace.

"Now I am perfectly convinced we will have a conference," said Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, when he learned of President Wilson's message.

The President, however, did not propose peace; he is not even offering mediation. He says in his message that he "is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn—the neutral nations as well as the belligerents—how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs, with an intense and increasing longing."

Washington.—The following communication has been sent by Secretary Lansing to the American diplomatic representatives accredited to the governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. A communication practically identical in phrasing has been sent to the American diplomatic representatives accredited to the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania and Serbia. Copies of both communication have been sent to all neutral nations for their information:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 18, 1916.

The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited:

The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the Imperial German Government a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that the Imperial Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had it in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It has in fact been in no way suggested by them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered, but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this, and against aggression of selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions; but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

The President therefore feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed toward undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despairs engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated.

The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guaranties, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end.

It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

The President is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerent, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world.

LANSING.

RICHEST COUNTY IN U. S.

Potato Makes District Wealthy—Town Next To Brookline.

Houlton, Maine.—Aroostock county is the richest county in the United States. The northernmost county of Maine snatched the crown from Los Angeles county, California.

The humble potato did it. Potatoes that sold for 75 cents a barrel a few years ago now bring $4.75 and farmers here are holding much of their crop for $5 a barrel.

As a result of this unprecedented prosperity, Houlton is now the second richest town in the country, ranking next to Brookline, the richest in the world. Fifty carloads of automobiles, not flivvers, are on their way here. It is estimated that $100,000 is coming into the county daily from the potato crop alone.

SOLDIER'S VOTE DECIDES.

Kelley, On the Border, Determines Result In Cohoes.

Albany, N. Y.—The vote of George A. Kelley, the only citizen soldier from Cohoes on the Mexican border, decided an election result. William Murray, Democrat, and Samuel McGaffin, Republican, each received 2,207 votes for the office of City Assessor. Kelley voted for Murray and the vote was canvassed. Murray was declared elected by one majority. The Kelley vote also destroyed the secrecy of the ballot.

WILSON MAY DRAFT BILL.

President Reported Ready To Act If Adamson Law Falls.

New York.—If the Adamson Eight-Hour law is declared unconstitutional, President Wilson will draft another which will insure railroad workers an eight-hour day, Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said in an address here. "The President intends to see that we receive the eight-hour protection," said Stone.

SENTENCED TO PLAY BALL.

Two Boys Charged With Stealing Told To Learn Fairness.

Decatur, Ill.—Two 16-year-old boys, arrested on a charge of stealing brass from the Wabash Railroad, were sentenced to play baseball by Judge J. H. McCoy. The Judge gave the boys a lecture on honesty and fairness and asked them if they played baseball. Both admitted they did. "I sentence you to continue playing baseball," said Judge McCoy, "and learn well the lessons of fairness taught by that game."

AFTER-CHRISTMAS JOYS

UNITED STATES AS WORLD BANKER

Reserve Board Takes First Step in Foreign Trade Plan.

BANK OF ENGLAND AGENT

If Experiment Works Out Satisfactorily, Other Foreign Government Banks Will Be Added.

Washington.—The Government took its first formal step, through the Federal Reserve Board, looking to the establishment of financial connections abroad through which it hopes to strengthen the position of the United States as a world banker, and to maintain the American dollar as the standard of exchange.

Under a section of the Federal Reserve act the board authorized the appointment of the Bank of England as a foreign correspondent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and announced that the 11 other reserve banks might participate in the agency relations.

Connections with other foreign governmental institutions, such as the Bank of France, is foreshadowed, officials say, by this action. The Bank of England is the first foreign correspondent whose appointment has been authorized since the operation of the new financial system in this country.

In its statement announcing the action, the board said:

"The Federal Reserve Board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to appoint as one of its foreign correspondents and agents the Bank of England, of London, England, under the terms of the Federal Reserve act.

"Section 14 of the act permits any Federal reserve bank with the consent of the Federal Reserve Board to open and maintain banking accounts in foreign countries, appoint correspondents and establish agencies in such countries wheresoever it may deem proper for the purpose of selling and collecting bills of exchange, and to buy and sell with or without indorsement through such correspondents or agencies bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions, so that a broad field of operation is possible under it.

"In granting the authority to establish this agency the board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to maintain accounts either for or with the Bank of England, so that operations both in England and in the United States are possible.

"Other Federal reserve banks may participate in the agncy relationship with the Bank of England upon the same terms and conditions that will govern the Federal reserve bank of New York, if they so desire."

In addition to being the first step by the Government toward going after foreign business, it is understood that authorization of this appointment is a part of general plans for establishing financial connections that will strengthen the United States as a creditor nation in the commercial competition which probably will result when the war closes, and to provide a ready means to offset any tendency on the part of foreign bankers to withdraw the huge supply of gold accumulated here during the war.

The action marks a radical departure from the previous financial policy of the country, inasmuch as it places the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the first time in indirect continual financial relationship.

U-BOAT BASE SEARCHED FOR.

French Suspect One In Waters Around Cuba.

Havana.—At the instance of the French Government, Cuban vessels began a careful search of the keys at the eastern end of the island for a suspected German submarine base. France, it was stated, has reason to suspect that the Germans have a base in the vicinity and the Cuban Minister to France was requested to ask his Government to make a search.

OBREGON TO MOVE ON VILLA.

Mexican Minister Of War Confers With Gonzales Today.

Mexico City.—General Obregon, Minister of War, and General Gonzales will have a meeting to arrange army matters so that General Obregon may take command in the North. It is reported in well-informed circles here that General Obregon will at once take the field personally against Villa.

The United States has 380 piano factories.

ARMY DEFICIT $28,400,000

Guardsmen to Be Retained in U. S. Service.

ESTIMATES GO TO HOUSE

75,000 Guardsmen To Be Retained On Mexican Border Pending Further Developments in International Situation.

Washington.—A deficiency appropriation of $28,400,000 for the Army on account of Mexican border service was submitted to the House by Secretary Baker.

In addition, Secretary Baker submitted a supplemental estimate of $11,250,000 to clothe and garrison 150,000 men of the National Guard for a year beginning July 1. It was considered significant in connection with the plans for retaining the guardsmen in the federal service.

Testifying before the House Military committee recently Quartermaster General Sharpe said that if the National Guard were retained on the border at a strength of 75,000 men until June 30, 1917, the deficit would reach a total of $50,000,000. It was more than $25,000,000 on October 1, and has increased in execess of $3,000,000 since that time according to the figures presented today.

It is understood the strength of the guard retained on the border pending further development in the international situation will be approximately 75,000 men, making a total force of about 115,000, including regulars, compared with 200,000 there a few months ago.

The supplemental estimate of $11,250,000 to maintain the Guard during the fiscal year 1918 is understood to include provision for the replacement of clothing and other property which the state soldiers brought with them into the federal service. The bookkeeping problem presented by demobilization of a considerable number of guardsmen has been a serious one. It is army custom that discharged soldiers take their clothing with them, and presumably the demobilized regiments will have to be re-outfitted.

AMERICANS SANTA TO 1,C00.

Help Make Christmas Merry For Children Of Berlin.

Berlin.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, says the Overseas News Agency, gave Christmas presents to 1,000 children of Berlin. The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, and General von Kesel, commander in Berlin, were present.

CHAS. E. HUGHES TRUST LAWYER.

To Aid Corn Products Company Appeal Against Dissolution.

New York.—Charles E. Hughes will act in conjunction with counsel for the Corn Products Refining Company in appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States the recent decision of Federal Judge Hand dissolving that company under the Sherman Anti-trust law.

123 PAROLES ARE GRANTED.

New Jersey Pardon Board Plays Santa Claus To Convicts.

Trenton, N. J.—The State Board of Pardons played Santa Claus to 123 inmates of the New Jersey State Prison when it granted them paroles. Five men serving various terms for murder were among the number released.

PAPER PROBLEM UNSOLVED.

Latest Step Of Trade Commission Is Dismal Failure.

Washington.—The latest step of the Federal Trade Commission toward finding a solution of the news print paper shortage is failing dismally. Replies to the commission's question whether publishers would be willing to curtail their demands for the 1917 supply so far show a general disinclination, both among large and small consumers, to relinquish any of the paper they have ordered.

QUAKE ROCKS HOUSES.

Residents At Hickman, Ky., Flee In Nightclothes.

Hickman, Ky.—A severe earthquake, which caused chimneys to tumble down and houses to rock, was felt here. Many residents fled in panic to the street in their night clothing. The damage was small.

To aid in walking on icy sidewalks an inventor has patented sandals of a non-slipping material that can be clamped on shoes.

WILSON ACTED TO GUARD U. S.

Secretary Lansing Explains Sending of Note.

NOT A "PEACE NOTE"

Feared U. S. Might Be Drawn Into War—Allied Diplomats Convinced Move Was Not To Aid Germany.

Washington.—On top of the sensation caused by the announcement that President Wilson had sent to all the nations at war a note calling upon them to state the terms upon which they would agree to make peace. Washington was stirred by a statement issued by Secretary Lansing which appeared to intimate that President Wilson was moved to this step by an imminent possibility that the United States itself would be drawn into the war.

Although Secretary Lansing later in the day, after conferring with President Wilson, issued a second statement, in which he said the impression generally drawn from his first one was incorrect, the statement remained the outstanding feature of the day's developments in connection with the President's peace move.

Lansing's Statement.

Secretary Lansing's first statement follows:

"The reasons for the sending of the note were as follows:

"It isn't our material interest we had in mind when the note was sent, but more and more our own rights are becoming involved by the belligerents on both sides, so that the situation is becoming increasingly critical.

"I mean by that, that we are drawing nearer the verge of war ourselves and therefore we are entitled to know exactly what each belligerent seeks in order that we may regulate our conduct in the future.

"No nation has been sounded. No consideration of the German overtures or of the speech of Lloyd-George was taken into account in the formulation of the document. The only thing the overtures did was to delay it a few days. Of course, the difficulties that face the President were that it might be construed as a movement toward peace and in aid of the German overtures. He specifically denies that that was the fact in the document itself."

Not a "Peace Note."

After issuing this statement the Secretary said:

"The sending of this note will indicate the possibility of our being forced into the war. That possibility ought to serve as a restraining and sobering force safeguarding American rights. It may also serve to force an earlier conclusion of the war. Neither the President nor myself regard this note as a peace note; it is merely an effort to get the belligerents to define the end for which they are fighting."

It was after his statement had been sent throughout the country and had been discussed generally in diplomatic circles and at the Capitol that Secretary Lansing was summoned to the White House for the conference, at the conclusion of which he issued the second statement, intended, he said, to correct the "wrong impression" made by the earlier one.

No Change In Policy.

The second statement follows:

"I have learned from several quarters that a wrong impression was made by the statement which I made earlier in the day and I wish to correct that impression.

"My intention was to suggest the very direct and necessary interest which this country, as one of the neutral nations, has in the possible terms which the belligerents may have in mind, and I did not intend to intimate that the Government was considering any change in its policy of neutrality which it has consistently persued in the face of constantly increasing difficulties.

"I regret that my words were open to any other construction, as I now realize that they were. I think that the whole tone and language of the note to the belligerents show the purpose without further comment on my part. It is needless to say that I am unreservedly in support of that purpose and hope to see it accomplished."

At the White House no comment whatever was made on the note itself nor on the two statements by Secretary Lansing.

The German Embassy gave no outward evidences of concern over the sudden developments.

THANKFUL FOR PEACE MOVE.

American Neutral Conference Sends Message To Wilson.

New York.—The American Neutral Conference sent a telegram to President Wilson thanking him for his efforts in behalf of peace. The message is as follows: "We desire to express our deep gratification that you have spoken for America on behalf of peace and voice the hope that your efforts will speedily bear fruit in the restoration of international comity."

LASSEN ERUPTS AGAIN.

California Peak Surrounded By a Ring Of Smoke.

Redding, Cal.—Lassen Peak celebrated Christmas by emitting a great black pillar of smoke. Then the wind came up and whipped the smoke into a ring like a halo around the top of the restless old mountain, which has been erupting at intervals since the spring of 1916.

The farmers of North Dakota paid $14,141,640 for farm labor during 1915

WHY STATE NEEDS NEW ORGANIC LAWS

Old Instrument Has Outlived Its Usefulness.

VIEWS OF JUDGE GORTER

Consolidation Of Court Clerkships Strangely Recommended — Provisions In the Constitution That Are Now Evaded.

If the judgment of the Supreme Bench is accepted, the next legislature will pass the bill consolidating the court clerkships in Baltimore, and placing them under one head. The lax management which resulted in the shortage in two courts is used as an argument in favor of the change, it being very evident that a divided responsibility made possible what occurred. Old court clerks admit that the system of keeping the accounts was antiquated, and one of these frankly stated that he desired to inaugurate a change, but met with so much opposition that he desisted.

Indeed, it is now agreed by all that the time has arrived for the city to take over all departments, the expense of which is borne by the municipality, and that all be divorced from state control.

Judge Gorter stated very frankly that he thought it fair and just to turn over all the receipts to the city, which could then place all employes on a salary basis. He went so far as to favor a change in the constitution by which the city should pay the local judiciary the salaries they receive and nearly all of which are now paid by the state when all the receipts from the courts shall have been diverted into the city treasury.

"Our constitution," said the Judge, "has, in my judgment, outlived its usefulness and in order to perfect an organic law which would meet the modern system of government we should have a constitutional convention. Many of our basic laws are based on conditions that existed 50 years ago and are no longer applicable."

This suggestion, coming at this time and from such a source, will create consternation among the office-holders who have always opposed a convention because it would legislate them out of office. As a matter of fact, it would affect the judiciary as well, and it was hinted that even they had quietly opposed a new constitution when the legislature voted on the proposition that last time. This intimation was not, however, taken seriously, and the fact that Judge Gorter heartily favors a convention proves conclusively that the judiciary as constituted is made up of disinterested and unselfish men who place duty and a desire to secure the enactment of effective laws above self-interest.

It is generally admitted that provisions in the constitution are now evaded by questionable legislation, and this applies particularly to the salaries. Only recently the point was raised that the Secretary of State was receiving more than the constitution permits him to take, while it is of common knowledge that in order to get around the mandatory provision which limits the Governor's salary to $4,500 a year the legislature provides for a contingent fund and other allowances which practically carries it to around $15,000—and there are others.

Farm Loan Bank.

Discriminated against in the selection of the Regional Reserve Bank, Baltimore is about to receive from the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Federal Farm Loan Bank. The news was received with delight at the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and by the Crop Improvement Association as well as other big organizations of business men, who have waged a hard campaign to bring the Farm Loan Bank here. Baltimore, it was argued by them at a hearing several months ago before the Farm Loan Board is the most logical place for the location, because of the advantages of the city. In the district, of which Baltimore is evidently to be the headquarters, will come Philadelphia, Delaware, other sections of Pennsylvania, all of Maryland, part of Virginia, if not all of them.

Guardsmen Resign.

The resignations of the following officers of the Maryland National Guard have been accepted by order of the Governor: Chaplain William D. Gould, First Lieutenants Herman I. Stermer, Harry L. Reeder, Richard J. Marshall, Herbert L. Lee, John S. Fenby (Medical Corps), Fourth Regiment; First Lieutenant John A. Muir, First Company, Coast Artillery; Second Lieutenant John Ridgely, Jr., Battery A, Light Artillery. Captain Richard B. Clayton, who commanded Company K, First Regiment, stationed at Silver Springs, Montgomery county, has been placed upon the unassigned list. First Lieutenant C. Brooke Lee, son of United States Senator Blair Lee, now commands Company K.

Thomas Basil, 33 years old, former police magistrate of Annapolis, died at the home of his son, George T. Basil, after a lingering illness. Death was due to hardening of the arteries.

Arcade, the home of the late Attorney-General Isaac D. Jones, has been sold to John B. Roberts, assistant cashier of the Bank of Somerset. The tract of land contains 304 acres and the purchase price was $20,750. This tract of land is considered one of the finest farms in Somerset county. It is located about three-quarters of a mile from Princess Anne. It is one of the show places of the county.

The Consolidated Mineral Company, of North East, capital $2,000,000, was incorporated at Dover, Del.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Some recently unearthed records from the dingy vaults of the courthouse in Princess Anne have divulged the fact that as far back as 1665, more than 250 years ago, court was held in Somerset county and an accurate record of the proceedings kept. The Somerset county records date back from December 11, 1665. The court was then held in the dwelling house of Thomas Poole, situated in Revells Neck, and the judges of the court were: Stephen Horsey, Capt. William Thorne, William Stephens, George Johnson, John Winder, James Jones and Henry Boston. The judges resided in various parts of what was then Somerset county, but which at present constitutes Worcester, Wicomico and a part of Dorchester counties.

Elliott Robertson, 19 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. H. Addison, of Hunting Hill, Montgomery county, of Hunting Hill, Montgomery county, a gun-shot wound accidentally inflicted Hauling wood for his father's farm, he started to pick up a gun, which he had on the wagon, to shoot at a hawk. The trigger caught in the wood and the gun was discharged, the load tearing away a portion of the boy's hand, and entering his leg. He was hurried to the hospital, but blood poison developed.

The Daily News (morning) and the Evening Times, Cumberland's two daily newspapers, will become two-cent papers commencing January 1, and on the same date the minimum price per inch for advertising will be raised 50 per cent. When these papers were made penny papers, they were issuing four-page sheets, but have grown to 12 and 16-page dailies. The increased cost of white newsprint and daily newspaper production is given as the reason for the increase in rates.

The Pennsylvania Fisheries Department has recommended that W. D. Byron & Sons, who conduct tanneries at Williamsport and Mercersburg, Pa., be prosecuted for failure to install proper filtration plants to prevent contamination of the Conocoheague Creek. The firm alleges that Fish Commissioner Buller has unreasonably endeavored to compel them to install a filtration system that would cost approximately $270,000, which they think is prohibitive.

C. Kellar Saxton, 64 years old, wealthy retired farmer, died at his home in Hagerstown after a brief illness of ptomaine poisoning. Mr. Saxton was prominently identified with the business life of this community. He leaves his widow, one daughter (Mrs. Oscar Barnes, Hagerstown), a sister (Mrs. S. P. Miller, Germantown, Pa.) and brother (J. A. Saxton, Woodsboro).

The Cumberland Evening Times and the Cumberland Daily News (morning) have issued notice of increase to 2 cents per copy, effective January 1. The rate has been raised from 25 to 40 cents a month, or from $3 to $4.50 a year. The minimum advertising rate per inch has been raised 50 per cent. The papers, formerly four-page sheets, now issue from 12 to 16 pages daily.

Alexander Johnson, of Locust Grove, is a poor shot and to his lack of marksmanship he owes his escape from facing a charge of murder. Johnson went to see his best girl several nights ago and found her out driving with a rival. He seized a gun and opened fire on the couple. The bullet missed the mark, but struck the horse the rival was driving, killing it.

The real estate of the late Dr. William Preston Miller was sold at public auction at Hagerstown. Samuel C. Bower purchased a 240-acre farm near Downsville for $80 per acre. A 200-acre farm in Downsville district was sold to E. A. Corderman for $74.25 per acre. A farm of 192 acres, situated near Dam No. 4, was purchased by W. T. Shank for $25 per acre.

Frank J. McMahon died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William M. Kelley, Cumberland. Mr. McMahon had been bedfast for three months, and previously had been ill for a long time. For more than 40 years he attended every session of the Maryland Legislature. He served as State Mining Inspector during the administration of Governor Brown.

The gas house of the Hagerstown Light and Heat Company, in the southern suburbs, was badly damaged by an explosion and fire, entailing a loss of about $2,000. The gas escaped from a pipe into the building and caught fire. The building was of brick, two stories, 40 by 60 feet. The floors and windows were badly burned and some of the machinery wrecked.

George W. Heyhoe, 45 years old, in attempting to cut the top out of a tree he had selected for Christmas, was thrown to the ground when the limb on which he was standing broke, and his neck was broken. He died instantly. He leaves his wife and six children.

Fire destroyed the mattress and bedding factory of M. Nathan, Cambridge The loss is between $5,000 and $6,000. While the fire at Nathan's factory was in progress a second alarm was sounded for a fire at Phillips's Hall. This hall has been on fire a half dozen times within the last two months.

The large frame barn of J. Oliver De Vries, near Eldersburg, Carroll county, was destroyed by fire, with 40 tons of hay, 125 barrels of corn, 2,500 bundles of fodder, 10 tons of straw, harness and farm wagons, entailing a loss of $3,000

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Little Sidney Page Makes the Acquaintance of a "Bad" Woman and Finds That She Is Human.

SYNOPSIS.

A strange and charming young man, K. Le Moyne, becomes a roomer at the Page home, where Sidney, her mother, Anna, and her old maid aunt, Harriet, a dressmaker, preside. Through the influence of a brilliant young surgeon, Dr. Max Wilson, Sidney goes to the hospital as a probationary nurse. Aunt Harriet becomes a fashionable modiste and opens a shop downtown. Christine Lorenz and Palmer Howe are to be married soon and they are going to take rooms at the Pages'. Sidney is loved by "K.," by Joe Drummond, a high-school beau, and by Dr. Max, who fascinates her. At the hospital she begins to see the under side of the world. She comes in contact with Carlotta Harrison, who loves Doctor Max and who has been intimate with him. Sidney has just come home for a day and is telling "K." about a "bad" woman patient. "At first I hated her," she says. "Now I like her."

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.
—7—

"Yes."

"Well, this is the question: She's getting better. She'll be going out soon. Don't you think something ought to be done to keep her from—going back?"

There was a shadow in K.'s eyes now. She was so young to face all this; and yet, since face it she must, how much better to have her do it squarely.

"Does she want to change her mode of life?"

"I don't know, of course. There are some things one doesn't discuss. She cares a great deal for some man. The other day I propped her up in bed and gave her a newspaper, and after a while I found the paper on the floor, and she was crying. The other patients avoid her, and it was some time before I noticed it. The next day she told me that the man was going to marry someone else. 'He wouldn't marry me, of course,' she said; 'but he might have told me.'"

Le Moyne did his best, that afternoon in the little parlor, to provide Sidney with a philosophy to carry her through her training. He told her that certain responsibilities were hers, but that she could not reform the world. Broad charity, tenderness and healing were her province.

"Help them all you can," he finished, feeling inadequate and hopelessly didactic. "Cure them; send them out with a smile; and—leave the rest to the Almighty."

Sidney was resigned, but not content. Newly facing the evil of the world, she was a rampant reformer at once. Only the arrival of Christine and her fiance saved his philosophy from complete rout. He had time for a question between the ring of the bell and Katie's deliberate progress from the kitchen to the front door.

"How about the surgeon, young Wilson? Do you ever see him?" His tone was carefully casual.

"Almost every day. He stops at the door of the ward and speaks to me. It makes me quite distinguished, for a probationer. Usually, you know, the staff never even see the probationers."

"And—the glamour persists?" He smiled down at her.

"I think he is very wonderful," said Sidney valiantly.

Christine Lorenz, while not large, seemed to fill the little room. Her voice, which was frequent and penetrating, her smile, which was wide and showed very white teeth that were a trifle large for beauty, her all-embracing good nature, dominated the entire lower floor. K., who had met her before, retired into silence and a corner. Young Howe smoked a cigarette in the hall.

"You poor thing!" said Christine, and put her cheek against Sidney's. "Why, you're positively thin! Palmer gives you a month to tire of it all; but I said—"

"I take that back," Palmer spoke indolently from the corridor. "There is the look of willing martyrdom in her face."

Howe was a good-looking man, thin, smooth-shaven, aggressively well dressed. This Sunday afternoon, in a cutaway coat and high hat, with an English malacca stick, he was just a little out of the picture. The Street said he was "wild," and that to get into the Country club set Christine was losing more than she was gaining.

Christine had stepped out on the balcony, and was speaking to K. just inside.

"It's rather a queer way to live, of course," she said. "But Palmer is a pauper, practically. We are going to take our meals at home for a while. You see, certain things that we want we can't have if we take a house—a car, for instance. We'll need one for running out to the Country club to dinner. And we're getting the Rosenfeld boy to drive it. He's crazy about machinery, and he'll come for practically nothing."

K. had never known a married couple to take two rooms and go to the bride's mother's for meals in order to keep a car. He looked faintly dazed. Also, certain sophistries of his former world about a cheap chauffeur being costly in the end rose in his mind and were carefully suppressed.

"You'll find a car a great comfort, I'm sure," he said politely.

Christine considered K. rather distinguished. She liked his graying hair and steady eyes, and insisted on considering his shabbiness a pose. She was conscious that she made a pretty picture in the French window, and preened herself like a bright bird.

"You'll come out with us now and then, I hope."

"Thank you."

"Isn't it odd to think that we are going to be practically one family!"

"Odd, but very pleasant."

He caught the flash of Christine's smile, and smiled back. Christine was glad she had decided to take rooms, glad that K. lived there. This thing of marriage being the end of all things was absurd. A married woman should have man friends; they kept her up. She would take him to the Country club. The women would be mad to know him. How clear-cut his profile was!

CHAPTER IX.

The hot August days dragged on. Merciless sunlight beat in through the slatted shutters of ward windows. At night, from the roof to which the nurses retired after prayers for a breath of air, lower surrounding roofs were seen to be covered with sleepers. Children dozed precariously on the edge of eternity; men and women sprawled in the grotesque postures of sleep.

There was a sort of feverish irritability in the air. Even the nurses, stoically unmindful of bodily discomfort spoke curtly or not at all. Miss Dana, in Sidney's ward, went down with a low fever, and for a day or so Sidney and Miss Grange got along as best they could. Sidney worked like two or more, performed marvels of bed making, learned to give alcohol baths for fever with the maximum of result and the minimum of time, even made rounds with a members of the staff and came through creditably.

Dr. Ed Wilson had sent a woman patient into the ward, and his visits were the breath of life to the girl.

"How're they treating you?" he asked her, one day, abruptly.

"Very well."

"Look at me squarely. You're pretty and you're young. Some of them will try to take it out of you. That's human nature. Has anyone tried it yet?"

Sidney looked distressed.

"Positively, no. It's been hot, and of course it's troublesome to tell me everything. I—I think they're all very kind."

He reached out a square, competent hand, and put it over hers.

"We miss you in the Street," he said. "It's all sort of dead there since you left."

He went out and down the corridor. He had known Sidney all his life. During the lonely times when Max was at college and in Europe he had watched her grow from a child to a young girl. He did not suspect for a moment that in that secret heart of hers he sat newly enthroned, in a glow of white light, as Max's brother; that the mere thought that he lived in Max's house (it was, of course, Max's house to her), sat at Max's breakfast table, could see him whenever he wished, made the touch of his hand on hers a benediction and a caress.

Carlotta Harrison, back from her vacation, reported for duty and was assigned to E ward, which was Sidney's. She gave Sidney a curt little nod, and proceeded to change the entire routine with the thoroughness of a Central American revolutionary president. Sidney, who had yet to learn that with some people authority can only assert itself by change, found herself confused, at sea, half resentful. She got the worst off-duty of the day, or none. Small humiliations were hers: late meals, disagreeable duties, endless and often unnecessary tasks. Ignorant of the cause of her persecution, she went steadily on her way.

And she was gaining every day. Her mind was forming. She was learning to think for herself. On the whole, the world was good, she found. And, of all the good things in it, the best was service. True there were hot days and restless nights, weary feet, and now and then a heartache. There was Miss Harrison, too. But to offset these there was the sound of Doctor Max's step in the corridor, and his smiling nod from the door; there was a "God bless you" now and then for the comfort she gave; there were wonderful nights on the roof under the stars, until K.'s little watch warned her to bed.

* * * * * * *

K. was having his own troubles in those days. Late at night, when Anna and Harriet had retired, he sat on the balcony and thought of many things. Anna Page was not well. He had noticed that her lips were rather blue, and had called in Doctor Ed. It was valvular heart disease. Anna was not to be told, or Sidney. It was Harriet's ruling.

"Sidney can't help any," said Harriet, "and for heaven's sake let her have her chance. Anna may live for years. You know her as well as I do. If you tell her anything at all, she'll have Sidney here, waiting on her hand and foot."

And Le Moyne, fearful of urging too much because his own heart was crying out to have the girl back, assented.

Then, K. was anxious about Joe. The boy did not seem to get over the thing the way he should. Now and then Le Moyne, resuming his old habit of wearying himself into sleep, would walk out into the country. On one such night he had overtaken Joe, tramping along with his head down.

Joe had not wanted his company, had plainly sulked. But Le Moyne had persisted.

"I'll not talk," he said; "but since we're going the same way, we might as well walk together."

But after a time Joe talked, after all. It was not much at first—a feverish complaint about the heat, and that if there was trouble in Mexico he thought he'd go.

"Wait until fall, if you're thinking of it," K. advised. "This is tepid compared with what you'll get down there."

"I've got to get away from here."

K. nodded understandingly. Since the scene at the White Springs hotel, both knew that no explanation was necessary.

For almost twenty minutes they tramped on without speech. They had made a circle, and the lights of the city were close again. K. stopped and put a kindly hand on Joe's shoulder.

"A man's got to stand up under a thing like this, you know. I mean, it mustn't be a knockout. Keeping busy is a darned good method."

Joe shook himself free, but without resentment.

"I'll tell you what's eating me up," he exploded. "It's Max Wilson. Don't talk to me about her going to the hospital to be useful. She's crazy about him, and he's crooked as a dog's hind leg."

"Perhaps. But it's always up to the girl. You know that."

He felt immeasurably old beside Joe's boyish blustering—old and rather helpless.

"I'm watching him. Some of these days I'll get something on him. Then she'll know what to think of her hero!"

"That's not quite square, is it?"

"He's not square."

Joe left him then, wheeling abruptly off into the shadows. K. had gone home alone, rather uneasy. There seemed to be mischief in the very air.

* * * * * * *

Harriet's business instinct had been good. She had taken expensive rooms in a good location, and furnished them with the assistance of a decorator. Her climbing was not so rapid as to make her dizzy; but business was coming. The first time she made a price of seventy-five dollars for an evening gown, she went out immediately after and took a drink of water. Her throat was parched.

She began to learn little quips of the feminine mind. No woman over thirty but was grateful for her pink-and-gray room with its soft lights. And Harriet herself conformed to the picture. She took a lesson from the New York modistes, and wore trailing black gowns. She strapped her thin figure into the best corset she could get, and had her black hair marcelled and dressed high. And, because she was a lady by birth and instinct, the result was not incongruous, but refined and rather impressive.

* * * * * * *

There were other changes in the Street. The Lorenz house was being painted for Christine's wedding. Johnny Rosenfeld, not perhaps of the Street itself, but certainly pertaining to it, was learning to drive Palmer Howe's new car, in mingled agony and bliss. He walked along the Street, not "right foot, left foot," but "brake foot, clutch foot," and took to calling off the vintage of passing cars. "So-and-So 1910," he would say, with contempt in his voice.

K. had yielded to Anna's insistence, and was boarding as well as rooming at the Page house. The Street, rather snobbish to its occasional floating population, was accepting and liking him. It found him tender, infinitely human.

"She's Crazy About Him."

And in return he found that this seemingly empty eddy into which he had drifted was teeming with life. He busied himself with small things, and found his outlook gradually less tinged with despair. When he found himself inclined to rail, he organized a baseball club, and sent down to everlasting defeat the Linburg's, consisting of cashboys from Linden & Hofburg's department store.

He made no further attempt to avoid Max Wilson. Some day they would meet face to face. He hoped, when it happened, they two might be alone; that was all. Even had he not been bound by his promise to Sidney, flight would have been foolish. The world was a small place, and, one way and another, he had known many people. Wherever he went, there would be the same chance. The meeting took place early in September, and under better circumstances than he could have hoped for.

Sidney had come home for her weekly visit, and sent Katie to ask Doctor Ed to come over after dinner. With the sunset Anna seemed better. She insisted on coming downstairs, and even sat with them on the balcony until the stars came out, talking of Christine's trousseau, and, rather fretfully, of what she would do without the parlors.

"You shall have your own boudoir upstairs," said Sidney valiantly. "Katie can carry your tray up there. We are going to make the sewing room into your private sitting room, and I shall nail the machine top down."

This pleased her. When K. insisted on carrying her upstairs, she went in a flutter.

"He is so strong, Sidney!" she said, when he had placed her on her bed. "How can a clerk, bending over a ledger, be so muscular? When I have callers, will it be all right for Katie to show them upstairs?"

She dropped asleep before the doctor came; and when, at something after eight, the door of the Wilson house slammed and a figure crossed the street, it was not Ed at all but the surgeon.

Sidney had been talking rather more frankly than usual. Lately there had been a reserve about her. K., listening intently that night, read between words a story of small persecutions and jealousies. But the girl minimized them, after her way.

"It's always hard for probationers," she said. "I often think Miss Harrison is trying my mettle."

"Harrison!"

"Carlotta Harrison. And now that Miss Gregg has said she will accept me, it's really all over. The other nurses are wonderful—so kind and so helpful. I hope I shall look well in my cap."

Carlotta Harrison was in Sidney's hospital! A thousand contingencies flashed through his mind. Sidney might grow to like her and bring her to the house. Sidney might insist on the thing she always spoke of—that he visit the hospital; and he would meet her, face to face. He could have depended on a man to keep his secret. This girl with her somber eyes and her threat to pay him out for what had happened to her—she meant danger of a sort that no man could fight.

"Soon," said Sidney, through the warm darkness, "I shall have a cap, and be always forgetting it and putting my hat on over it—the new ones always do."

It was then that the door across the street closed. Sidney did not hear it, but K. bent forward. There was a part of his brain always automatically on watch.

"I shall get my operating-room training, too," she went on. "That is the real romance of the hospital. There was a lot of excitement today. Dr. Max Wilson did the Edwardes operation."

The figure across the Street was lighting a cigarette. Perhaps, after all—

"Something tremendously difficult—I don't know what. It's going into the medical journals. A Doctor Edwardes invented it, or whatever they call it. It was the most thrilling thing, they say—"

Her voice died away as her eyes followed K.'s. Max, cigarette in hand, was coming across, under the ailanthus tree. He hesitated on the pavement, his eyes searching the shadowy balcony.

Why do you think "K." fears Carlotta Harrison, and why does he shrink from meeting Dr. Max Wilson? Has he done them a wrong?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BASED ON AMERICAN DOLLAR

Idea of Standardizing Gold Coinage of the World Is Conceded to Be Perfectly Feasible.

With very slight changes the gold coinage of all important countries could be standardized in equivalents of the English sovereign and the American $5 gold piece, and fractions and multiples thereof and they could be stamped with their dollar value as well as with their national currency value. All gold coins under such an arrangement could and should be made legal tender in all the countries joining the new monetary league. This plan presents no difficulties. It has been in force in Canada for half a century. The dominion government can declare the gold coin of any other country legal tender at their bullion value as compared with the American gold dollar and the English sovereign. It would be still simpler with all gold coins based on the American dollar and multiples thereof.

Francs, Italian lire, Spanish pesetas and Austrian crowns are close to five to the American dollar and 25 to the pound sterling. Russian rubles are worth a fraction more than half a dollar. The German mark is about equal to an English shilling, so it would be a quarter dollar. The Dutch florin is about 40 cents, which could be easily adjusted as two francs, and the Danish krone is only a cent more than a quarter of a dollar. The give and take of readjustment would be within less than 5 per cent of current values expressed in gold and it would create no confusion among ignorant persons to make the necessary changes.

California Tungsten.

Tungsten deposits in California, which were discovered in 1913, but remained practically unknown until last spring, have recently yielded considerable quantities of this mineral under the stimulus of an increased demand. A representative of the United States geological survey, who has visited the place, finds that the ore bodies have some remarkable characteristics. This spring a tungsten company began work. Trails and roads were built, a mill was erected and electric power brought in, and since 300 tons of ore have been crushed daily. The ore bodies, it is found by the geological survey, are very unusual in their formation. The general country rock is granite, among which are scattered deposits of limestone which became mineralized at the time when the granite cooled from its molten condition.

Fur Coats and Earrings Again

Combination Once More With Us, and Human Nature Responds to Call.

SMOOTH PELTRIES PREFERRED

Prevailing Fur Coats Have Less Flare Than Last Year, Unless They Are Cut—Three-Quarter Length Muffs Are Small and Simple.

New York.—As far back as one can look into the annals of American fashions, the possession of a sealskin coat was accounted supreme happiness. The woman who had such a garment, linked with a pair of diamond earrings, either strutted in her vanity or tried to look unconscious of the envy of her neighbors.

Other times, other wishes. Three decades have passed since the sealskin coat was a desirable possession, and the diamond earrings swinging from a long loop that went through a pierced hole in the ear speedily sank into that blackness of barbarism from which it had sprung.

The fur coat and the diamond earring are with us again, and again human nature responds to the same old call. They are not in the shape in which they prevailed for so many decades among our best families. Looking back on the pierced ear with its pendant bauble, we have a shudder of horror to think that enlightened and Christian nations should have really permitted their women to retain this bit of savagery without bitter protest.

Our mothers had their ears pierced as children, and possibly we did, too,

This evening gown of black velvet has shoulder straps of ermine, also a fringe of this expensive peltry at the hem. There is a diplomat's sash of it that goes across the chest and hangs to the knees.

if we were born before the barbarism was abolished.

There are thousands of us now who bear those scars. We cover them up with tabs of hair or, better still, with ornaments that clamp over the ear, just to hide the ravages of an earlier epoch.

We have not given up the barbaric baubles; the world is too young to ask that denial of women. The elimination of colored stones, cheap and precious, may come as civic life presses itself more insistently into the social scale and women will do as men have done in giving up all that is ornamental and resisting the lure of the barbaric.

Elemental and Primitive.

After all, we are elemental and primitive in our clothes. We may change the symptoms, but the deep-seated disease is there. What woman is there who doesn't want to wear peltry? Those companions of the Paleolithic men in Europe probably received massive peltry as marriage gifts.

Men have always been hunters of game, and women have always been wearers of skins. Therefore, how can we expect to change primitive instinct merely because we have changed our behavior? And then, there is nothing else that keeps one so warm as peltry, one may argue. This reasoning, however, has little to do with the fact. There are women as far south as the boundary line of Florida who are buying fur coats that reach to their heels, and there are women in India who still gird their loins with the skins of beasts. Logic and reasoning are not behind the wearing of peltry; it is the absolute expression of primordial instinct.

The skins of the animals are not the same; they differ as the world's epochs differ. It was quite easy for a woman of the stone age to invest herself in the skin of a stone age animal, but today it takes many skins from the squirrel, ermine, sable, rabbit or rat to make one garment for one woman.

It was necessary to introduce semi-precious furs, because it was not possible for the masses to pay the price of the precious ones; so this winter we have a vast variety from which to choose.

The furriers say there is no one animal that reigns supreme and that the peltry of any animal is worth while if it passes through the right hands. The art of the furrier has become significant. His is the magic quality to make squirrel look like sable, to make raccoon and 'possum reach important heights and to put pony skin on a pedestal. He has learned how to point the common fox and lift the wolf into greatness. He has made beaver almost precious and has made Belgian hare do some service to the world.

It is no wonder, therefore, that a woman pays well for peltry, no matter from what animal it was skinned. Her dollars go to the furrier, and that is where she is far behind the stone age woman who employed no middleman between the beast and the garment.

The Fashion in Furs.

There are two or three things that one might say are out of fashion: first, the band of fur on the hem of a cloth or velvet coat; second, the small animal with head and tails worn snugly around the neck. No one who dresses well is partial to the usage of the entire animal this season, which is well, for there is nothing artistic about the head, glassy eyes and feet of a dead animal hanging below a woman's live face. Why look like the hunter home from the field?

The small neckpiece is in the shape of a half muffler or a whole one if you like, provided that the two ends are fastened in front. Unless a single end thrown over the shoulder is excessively weighted, it is a nuisance to the wearer.

The extra high coachman's collar of fur remains in fashion for those who do not like to spoil the shapeliness of their shoulders and back by hanging drapery. The fashionable neckpiece is really a shoulderpiece, for in many of the best models it extends to the waistline. There is a snugness about the shoulders that is reminiscent of Victorianism.

The prevailing fur coats have less flare than last winter, unless they are cut three-quarter length. The long ones hang in a straight, medieval line with sometimes a deep band of another fur at the hem. Their rivals, the velour and velvet coats, have the hem free of peltry, but make up for this omission by lavishness at the waist, the neck and the wrists.

Immense Slavic belts of fur, ornamented with barbaric designs of jewels in front, are fashionable for gowns and coats. Wristlets of fur that reach almost to the elbow are also in demand.

The muff is a small affair, barrel shaped and usually made of two kinds of fur. Its distinguishing feature is simplicity. It has no cordings nor frills nor ornamentation.

Evening gowns are trimmed with fur, and evening coats are heaped with it. Black and white tails of ermine are used to fringe the edges of velvet evening gowns, and on one distinguished black velvet dinner frock there are shoulder straps of ermine and a diplomat's ribbon of the same peltry that is spread across the chest and finished at the waist with a rosette.

Among the furs that are offered as first choice this season are ermine, kolinski, flying squirrel, sealskin, Belgian rabbit, sable, skunk, moleskin and beaver. The smooth peltries are preferred to the long-haired ones. Even such furs as kolinski and skunk have a razor passed down them by the furrier to bring them to the softness of sealskin. This is the first time that it has been possible to make that coarse fur called skunk becoming to the face.

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Smart Gloves.

Velvety mochas are fashionable.

New washable glace gloves of straw color have black cuffs and black stitching.

Brown and tan shades are the vogue—in glace, suede, kidskin and mocha.

Gloves with Vandyke pointed bands at the top are another of the season's smart novelties.

Heavy embroidery in contrasting color, or solid black distinguish many new gloves.

DEVOTE THOUGHT TO CLOTHES

How Some Women Have Solved the Problem of Dressing Well on Little Money.

One of the most sensible women I know always has a simple frock of dark blue serge, which she wears with a white organdie collar under a long coat every day, unless she is making calls or doing something that requires her to "dress up," remarks a contributor to the New York Evening World. This frock she buys at a mid-season sale for $10, and with care it lasts her three winters. She buys a long coat every three years at from $15 to $20.

These things save her best suit so that it looks perfectly fresh for two years, and can even be worn for a third year as second best. She has so arranged her purchases that each fall she buys but one expensive garment for the winter wardrobe—a suit, a coat, or if she needs neither of these, a new frock or even a good blouse. All the clothes bought in previous years she keeps in good repair and makes such little alterations as keep them up to date.

The needs of nearly every woman differ greatly; what would be a sensible economy for one would be a wild extravagance for another. Everything depends on the income and the mode of life. Yet there are a few general rules that apply to all. The first of these is always to get as good material as possible. By this I do not necessarily mean the most expensive, but well-made fabrics suitable for the purpose for which the purchaser wants them. Very cheap goods are expensive at any price, for they will not wear. Rather one pair of neat, well-made shoes that will last all winter and sometimes take one into the next season, than two cheap pairs that fall to pieces in two months. The same is true of very cheap gloves, stockings or underwear. If you have not the money to buy something serviceable, it is best to wear the old things a little longer until the 25 or 30 cents on the gloves and perhaps the dollar extra on the shoes can be saved.

CENTRAL POWERS REPLY TO WILSON

Teutons Propose Conference of the Belligerents.

THEY WANT EARLY ACTION

Joint Note Handed Ambassador Gerard—Willing To Join In Effort To Prevent Future Wars.

Berlin.—Germany and her allies—Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—presented James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, their reply to the note of President Wilson in which he asked that the belligerent nations state the aims for which they were fighting.

The proposal is made by the Central Powers that a conference of delegates of all the belligerents be held immediately in a neutral city. The task of preventing future wars, the official statement says, can be begun only after the end of the present struggle.

Text Of Reply.

The answer, which also contains the reply of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, says:

"The high-minded suggestion made by the President of the United States of America in order to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been received and considered by the Imperial Government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the President's communication.

"The President points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of road.

"To the Imperial Government an immediate exchange of views seems to be the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result.

"It begs, therefore, in the sense of the declaration made on December 12, which offered a hand for peace negotiations, to propose an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent states at a neutral place.

"The Imperial Government is also of the opinion that the great work of preventing future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of the nations.

"It will, when this moment shall have come, be ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States in this exalted task."

The answer of the Central Powers concludes with the usual diplomatic terms of politeness.

No Comment By Bernstorff.

New York.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declined on his arrival here from Washington to comment in any way on the text of Germany's answer to President Wilson's note.

The Ambassador said he had left Washington a few minutes before the text of the reply had been received there, but that he read a copy of it on the trip to New York.

WOULD TAX ALL IMPORTS.

Mr. Garner's Plan To Meet Deficit Would Exempt Only Salt.

Washington.—Representative Garner, of Texas, Democrat, member of the Ways and Means Committee, announced that he would soon introduce a resolution to put a horizontal tax of from 10 to 12 per cent. on all imports except salt.

"A 10 per cent. horizontal tax would net about $225,000,000 a year at the present rate of imports," said he. "This amount, added to the sale of the remaining Panama Canal bonds, would meet the threatened deficit."

Majority Leader Kitchin said that he had no idea at this time how more revenue could be raised.

ADMIRAL DEWEY 79 YEARS OLD.

Daniels Reads From Diary To Show Old Navy Was Not "Dry."

Washington.—Admiral Dewey was 79 years old Tuesday and Secretary Daniels and his council and most of the high ranking officers of the navy made their congratulations in person at his office. Secretary Daniels read to the Admiral part of a diary kept by an officer of the United States steamship Colorado dated December 26, 1866, which told how First Lieutenant George Dewey had tried to make the Christmas season on that old steam frigate happy by giving each bluejacket a bottle of wine.

SUCCEEDS FORD PEACE PARTY.

International Commission Will Seek Ideas To Prevent War.

The Hague.—The recent moves toward bringing about a discussion of peace have resulted in the substitution for the Ford Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation of a new international commission, with ramifications in Europe and the United States. The membership of the commission will comprise prominent politicians, diplomats and theoreticians, and its task will be to obtain intelligent ideas as to the conditions for a lasting peace.

RAMS BATTLESHIP.

Fleet Tender Tears Hole Through Armor Of Warship.

Norfolk, Va.—Crashing into the port stern of the battleship Delaware, the Atlantic fleet tender Sonoma tore a hole six feet wide in the big ship. The accident occurred while the tender was trying to make her way into the open harbor. The Sonoma struck the Delaware above the waterline, her bow penetrating the armor of the battleship as though it were so much wood.

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GERMANY BEGS PEACE

GERMANY'S plea for peace, which is a plain confession of her weakness, is a blunder, and her swagger about ultimate complete victory, and her hypocritical pretence that pity prompts the plea, are quite as foolish as the plea itself. Bissing, the brutal governor of crushed Belgium also says "pity" made him tear 140,000 Belgian husbands, fathers and sons from their needy families and ship them in cattle cars into Germany—slaves.

Germany's peace plea recites that a year ago she sounded the Allies upon the subject. Since then she has grown more and more anxious, until now she is almost frantic, going, indeed, to the absurd extreme of sending her peace representatives alone to the Hague to meet those of the Allies which she devoutly prays may follow.

Still, she is silly enough to think she can make the lying bluff go that altho she is conqueror "she does not wish to shatter and annihilate her adversaries—but wishes to avoid further bloodshed and the atrocities of war, etc," and therefore makes her peace plea! Her liars ought to get together and compare notes. Awhile ago Chancellor Hollweg said in the Reichstag that "Germany with her back to the wall, was fighting for her life;" now, she is the pitiful conqueror willing to cease fighting lest she "annihilate her adversaries" etc! Were Paris and London at the mercy of her brutal soldiery does any fool imagine Germany would be talking about peace? Peace on any terms, much less on equal terms that would restore the status ante quo—call it a draw. No the exultant Kaiser would exact the utter destruction of France and the severe crippling of England—and more. Hollwegs first declaration was true, and all her actions prove it. For 18 months all Germany has had a "Food Dictator" prescribing short rations; her old men of 60 and her boys of 17 have been called to the colors,—aye he school lads are being taken from their studies to replace laborers that they also may become "cannon fodder." Then, too, her insolent early peace offers are constantly getting milder and presently will be "bargain counter" terms.

But Germany's peace proffer was not only foolish, but dishonest as well—merely a cunning fishing expedition for some possible advantage—that of dividing her foes, or of putting them after their rejection of her disingenuous offer, in the position before the whole neutral world of needlessly prolonging the awful slaughter.

Her impudence is almost sublime. After wantonly precipitating this frightful conflict wherein she has been guilty of endless outrages upon women and children and has violated all the honorable usages of civilized warfare, and while still keeping her iron heel upon the necks of heroic Belgium and the other victims of her brutality, she prates about quitting on equal terms! Wifling to fling the dishonored corpse of Belgium back into the ashes of her burned cities and to march off scott free, her own lost colonies to be restored and these half dozen ruined little states to keep their thousands of widows and orphans dying amid the wrecks of their impoverished lands and cities.

But her tricky scheme, (which is blind and evasive, offering nothing tangible,) even tho aided and abetted by Mr. Wilson's impertinent interference, has totally failed. The Allies one after another have flatly, even scornfully rejected her peace overtures, in effect offering her no better terms than Grant offered Buckner at Fort Donaldson "immediate and unconditional surrender," or to quote the brief, blunt summary of Premier George's words—"Restoration Restitution Guarantees for future good behavior"——

No state or people in all Christendom save the bloody Turk or the treacherous Bulgars trusts Germany today. By her infamous courses violative of every principle of honor, justice and mercy, she has become an outlaw to all the world, the pariah of the nations despised and hated by all, and the Allies will never desist until she is punished for her many crimes against civilization, and until she ceases to be a menace to the peace of all Europe.

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"PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30TH, 1907"

That means to you a lot of tobacco enjoyment. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

in goodness and in pipe satisfaction is all we or its enthusiastic friends ever claimed for it!

YOU'LL find a cheery howdy-do on tap no matter how much of a stranger you are in the neck of the woods you drop into. For, Prince Albert is right there—at the first place you pass that sells tobacco! The toppy red bag sells for a nickel and the tidy red tin for a dime; then there's the handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and the pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such bang-up trim all-the-time!

PRINCE ALBERT
TOBACCO IS PREPARED FOR SMOKERS UNDER THE PROCESS DISCOVERED IN MAKING EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE THE MOST DELIGHTFUL AND WHOLESOME TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTE AND PIPE SMOKERS.
PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30TH 1907
R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. U.S.A.
DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE

It answers every smoke desire you or any other man ever had! It is so cool and fragrant and appealing to your smokeappetite that you will get chummy with it in a mighty short time!

Will you invest 5c or 10c to prove out our say-so on the national joy smoke?

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

This is the reverse side of the Prince Albert tidy red tin. Read this "Patented Process" message-to-you and realize what it means in making Prince Albert so much to your liking.

Nobody knows, of course, whether the discoverer of a cheap substitute for gasoline is now carrying water in the harvest field, selling papers on the street or diving off the dock. Wherever he is he's an active boy, with no time at present to give to the big thought.

Political campaigns are never postponed because of a lack of public interest. A brass band and a few spellbinders can convince the people that they are excited, then the agony begins.

Icebergs in the north Atlantic lanes are scarcer than hens' teeth this summer. Probably they all went up in steam soon after they struck the hot, shark infested ocean.

A crusade is under way to do away with unnecessary noise in the United States, and is most opportune just as the campaign orators are mobilizing.

"Don't be in a hurry" is a good maxim for a pedestrian who sees a stream of motor cars coming. It is also a good maxim for motorists.

One Trial Enough.

In a vaudeville boarding house the breakfast table gossip was buzzing. One drug store blonde was bemoaning the stern realities of this life.

"What you should have done," said a juggler, "was to marry and become interested in a domestic existence."

"Rats," she replied. "I did get married one Sunday and it spoiled my pleasure for the day.—New York Sun.

Talk INTO Your Telephone

First: The operator's pleasant "Number please?"

Second: Give the number deliberately, clearly, distinctly.

Third: Talk directly *into* the transmitter with your lips close to it, giving your whole attention to the conversation.

That looks easy:

It *is* easy, and that little care in speaking *into* the telephone will help make telephoning more pleasant, the steps of your call *surer*, and the service more satisfactory to yourself and those you call.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.,
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Cantwell Mutual Insurance Co., will be held at the Registration Office of Joseph H. Enos, in Odessa, Del., on Monday, January 1st, 1917. At which time seven (7) Directors will be elected to serve the eusuing year. The premiums on Deposit Notes at the rate of five(5) per cent, will be required to be paid. The directors have declared a dividend of (8) per cent out of the Surplus Fund, on all balances standing to the credit of members payable on and after January 1st, 1917. Election for Directors will take place between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL W. CORBIT, President,
JOSEPH G. BROWN, Secretary.
Odessa, Del., December 13th, 1916.

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over

$700,000.00

Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Now for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. The past year has been the greatest in the history of Sixth and Market, and we have simply been overwhelmed with the business and assistance of our friends.

Plans are now in process for more than doubling our facilities and giving us as large an establishment as there is anywhere devoted exclusivelp to the Sale of Men's Wear in any city of 100,000.

Why Not?

Wilmington and Our People deserve the Best and as far as in Our Power shall have it.

Holiday Specials

Tuxedo Suits, $15 to $35
Full Dress, $15 to $40
Dress Vests, $2.50 to $8
Fancy Vests, $2 50 to $6
Fur lined Overcoats, $40, to $100.

Everything Else in Furnishings, Hats, Shoes and Clothing for Any, Special and All Occasions.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS

DENTIST

MIDDLETOWN DEL.

(Office of the late Dr. Stites

Your Choice of Ninety-Four (94) Styles Colors and Sizes in the famous line of *"Ranger"* Bicycles, shown in full color in our big new Catalogue just off the press. There are eighty-three (83) others, also, shown at prices ranging from ***$11.75, $13.75, $15.75*** up. There is a ***MEAD*** Bicycle for ***every*** rider, at a price made possible only by our *FACTORY-DIRECT-TO-RIDER* sales plan.

SEND NO MONEY but write TODAY for this new Catalogue of "Ranger" Bicycles, Tires and Sundries *at prices so low they will astonish you.* Also, full particulars of our great new offer to deliver to you *all charges prepaid* your choice of any of the 94 kinds of "RANGER" Bicycles you may select, for *ONE MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.* This wonderful offer is *absolutely genuine.* No one criticises your choice if it's a "Ranger"—the most popular, largest selling Bicycle in the country.

TIRES, LAMPS, Built-Up-Wheels with Coaster-Brakes, Inner Tubes, *Electric Lighting Outfits,* all the newest ideas in Bicycle equipment and Sundries, as well as the Repair Parts and Combination Offers for refitting your *old* Bicycle—all shown fully illustrated, at *HALF USUAL PRICES.* Our new Catalogue is the largest ever issued by any Bicycle concern. Even if you do not need a new Bicycle now, or Repair Parts, Tires, etc., for your old Bicycle, you need this Catalogue to tell you the prices you should pay when you do buy.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED We want a Rider Agent in every neighborhood to ride and exhibit the new *"RANGER."* You can select the particular style suited to your own needs. Boys and young men in all parts of the country are riding "Rangers" and taking orders from their friends. They make a good commission on every sale and so can you. Our great output, perfected methods and machinery enable us to sell "quality" Bicycles at prices below all competitors.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES. Our big, new Catalogue also gives large space to these lines at lowest prices. Thousands of our "Bicycle" customers of a generation ago are now buying their "Auto" Sundries of us, because they know "Mead" quality and prices are always right.

WRITE US TODAY. Do not delay. A postal request at a cost of one cent will bring you the big catalogue. *DO NOT BUY* until you get it and our *wonderful* new offers and prices.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CASH STORE

GROCERIES

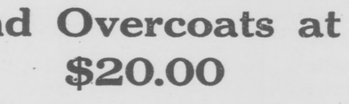
I am buying at a cash wholesale house because I can do better. I will sell to you for the cash, so you can do better.

JUST A LINE TO THE WIVES

Tell your husband where to take your eggs and poultry. Eggs, cash 40c
Sugar 8c lb. Special Prices on Flour.
Atlantic Refining Co's Casoline 22c.

JOHN HELDMYER, Jr.
Corner Broad and Main Streets
Phone 223 Middletown, Del.

THE BOOK OF BUSINESS ADVICE For Young People



New Business Home of Goldey College.

What must you know to find work quickly in business offices? What is paid for such service? What must you know to hold positions and to be promoted rapidly? Where shall you get the necessary training? How long will it take, and what will it cost? Who else have taken such courses and how have they made out? And after all, should you enter business and in what capacity?

GOLDEY COLLEGE CATALOGUE has been of great, unbiased help to thousands of young people in answering these questions to their satisfaction. It has fifty-one pages of information of interest to those who think of taking up a business career. It will aid YOU in making your plans. Write for it today.

GOLDEY COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Pinch Back SUITS AND OVERCOATS For Young Men

Compare the Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats we're selling at

$15.00

With the Suits and Overcoats you can buy elsewhere at $18.00, and you'll understand why our sales are growing

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats at $20.00

Every garment is a prize of intrinsic value and is indelibly stamped with character and distinction. Fabrics out of the ordinary are skilfully tailored into styles that are absolutely authentic. Add faithful service and moderate prices and you have as good a clothing story as any can tell.

SHOES

WALK-OVER SHOES, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00.
W. L. DOUGLASS SHOES, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

Sweater Coats

The reliable kind, all worsted and fast colors, $2.50, $5.00, $6.00, $7.50

EDW. G. WALLS, Smyrna

STORE OPEN, Wednesday Nights until 9 o'clock
Saturday Nights until 11 o'clock

The Arrival of the New Year

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

Better to Make Many and Break Some Than to Have Made None at All.

It's very much the fashion to joke about making New Year's resolutions; but as a matter of fact there is advantage in making resolutions, if they are good ones, and there is no other date except one's birthday anniversary so appropriate for the practice.

That individual must be totally devoid of sentiment who has no sentiment on the subject of New Year. Jokers whose topic is New Year's resolutions lay stress on the fact that many of them are broken. A fact it is—there is no denying it. But not all of them are broken. A man who makes ten New Year's resolutions, every one of them good, and breaks nine, is better off to the extent of the virtue involved in keeping the one to which he adheres than if he made none at all.

For the sake of argument, however, perhaps it may be conceded that making numerous good resolutions at once is open to criticism on the ground that it is harder to attain perfection in many things than in a few things, and that failures cause discouragement, and that concentration is helpful to success. From this point of view the wise thing for New Year's resolution-makers to do is to survey their failings and frame a few resolutions hitting the high spots.

SAME OLD BLUFF.

THE WAY THEY GO

"New Year's gifts are generally bad business investments."

"Why so?"

"Because they always go into the hands of receivers."

NEW YEAR MEMORIES

By Fred Bogardus.

Oh! for an old-fashioned New Year day,
With enjoyments keen and pure,
When fun and frolic reigned supreme,
Good fellowship the lure.

As we journeyed to the parties
Afoot, perchance by sleigh,
The atmosphere seemed laden with
Best wishes of the day.

With good old hearty handshakes
We knew were welcome grips,
Instead of the present method of
Just touching the fingertips.

How we merri'y danced the lancers,
Danced it [illegible] a zeal,
Also the po[illegible]minuet,
And [illegible] it

[illegible]ange, alas
[illegible] of

[illegible]ck
[illegible]our
[illegible]nutes
[illegible]Door's

[illegible]. Oh—"
same man
[illegible]ire.

Life That Is Beautiful.

[illegible] need not be great to be beautiful. There may be as much beauty in a flower as in a majestic tree—as much gem as in a great mountain. A beautiful life is one that fulfills its mission—that is what God intended it to be, and does what God intended it to do.—James R. Miller.

The Old Order Changeth

By DeLYSLE FERREE CASS

(Copyright)

FIFTEEN minutes of twelve!

A brief quarter of an hour later and all the town bells would be madly ringing; the factory whistles would be tooting; horns would shrill raucously; the restless crowds surging aimlessly through the streets would raise voices in the hysterical pandemonium that customarily wakes the dying year into extinction.

"Then," said Myrtle the telephone girl to herself, "then my busy time commences. Every lunatic in town will begin trying to get his or her friends on the wire to yell 'Happy New Year!'—everybody will be wanting their numbers at once and all sore because the telephone company hasn't put in 5,000 extra wires for their especial convenience tonight."

The metal loop with the receiver at her ear had grown irksome and heavy on Myrtle's head. Her hand raised to adjust it more comfortably just as one of the little white lights flashed on before her.

"Number please" (plugging the hole) . . . Grand 4354 . . . What did you say . . Yes, I know I 'have a sweet voice,' but my name don't happen to be 'Kiddo' . . . There you are."

Just then another light flashed in Myrtle's section.

"Number please . . . Riverview 4197 . . . Thank you . . . What? . . . Oh, I beg your pardon . . . 4111."

"Why don't you listen as you're paid to do?" growled back a man's voice over the wire. His articulation was thick, hoarse. Evidently he was laboring under some tremendous strain.

However it is not for the mere telephone operator to resent, whatever her provocation.

"4111, thank you," said Myrtle in the same pleasantly modulated tone as before and made the proper connection. But not even then being certain that she had correctly understood the man's thick directions, she cut in on the line to listen for a moment and so forestall further complaints from him.

With the receiver clamped tight to her ear she could hear the 'phone bell buzzing faintly across the city—in a house, Myrtle judged, because the Riverview exchange lay in the aristocratic residential section. Buzz—Buzz-zz—z! Then came a woman's voice—soft, sweet and low.

"Hello . . . Oh, is that you, Jim? I had gotten quite anxious about you. I expected you home to dinner tonight. You promised, you know. . . . And 'Snookums' was so disappointed when I had to tuck him in bed without kissing his papa good night. He was so excited by all the noise on the streets and kept asking me if his bad daddy wouldn't come home early to him on New Year's eve. I really think you might have, Jim, because—"

"Oh, I know! I know!" interrupted the man's voice impatiently, although he evidently was making a strong effort to conceal his distraught condition from her. "Business detained me at the office later than I anticipated, Edna, and afterwards . . . afterwards Harry Forbes dropped in and we went out for a bite to eat together."

"But you'll be home right away now, won't you, dear?" pleaded the woman's voice coaxingly. "Please don't stay any later. I've promised 'Snookums' that you'll be home to wish him a Happy New Year while the whistles are still blowing."

"I can't possibly make it now . . . there's a big deal we're talking over."

"Jim"—reproachfully — "I thought you assured me you never would dabble in the market again after that last time when you risked all we had in the world simply on the chance of making a few dollars without really earning it."

"Edna, I—I—"

"Jim, your very voice sounds queerly. Nothing has gone wrong at the office there today, has there, dear?"

"No . . . No, nothing," came the man's voice wearily, soothingly. "Don't now . . . No use any more. Except if I spoke sharply, little girl, I'm out—that's all . . . Yes, yes dearest one."

[illegible] clicked sharply and the [illegible] experienced a sense of [illegible]he exact reason for [illegible]have been at a loss [illegible]strangely the man [illegible]d-bye—almost as [illegible] be able to say [illegible]loved. It was

[illegible]. Oh—"
[illegible]same man
[illegible]ire.

Myrtle drove the motive lever home herself and the iron cage shot swiftly upwards before the man could stop her. It was a sickening breathless rise

The Ugly Revolver in His Hand.

. . . Ah! the fourteenth floor at last! Precious moments wasted fumbling with the mechanism of the elevator door . . . Then through it and out . . . the staccato clatter of little high heels racing down the long dim, empty corridor to where a blotch of light showed through the transom of Suite 1478.

For a brief second Myrtle's heart suspended its pulsation and she hesitated with her trembling, hand outstretched to turn the knob. What if she should find—should find him already the victim of his own mad act—lying there on the richly-carpeted floor of the sumptuously furnished offices with a pool of blood slowly congulating around the bullet hole in his temple. If—

But Myrtle, the telephone girl, waited to conjecture no longer. She threw her weight against the unlocked door. It gave suddenly and precipitated her inwards coincidently with her frenzied cry of:

"STOP!"

The man sitting at the long mahogany desk with the ugly revolver already in his hand half started to his feet, his face ashen; stared at this most unexpected intruder, bulge-eyed. He seemed unable to collect his thoughts; only passed his hand over his mouth two or three times, muttering in a half-witted way: "Who . . . who . . . what . . ."

Then he toppled suddenly and fell flat on his face to the floor.

"Dead!" groaned Myrtle, horror-stricken, dropping to her knees beside the inaminate form.

"Naw!" grunted the elevator man, who just then joined her. "He's fainted—that's all, kid. Better go git me a wet rag to sop his face with. That'll bring him 'round in a jiffy."

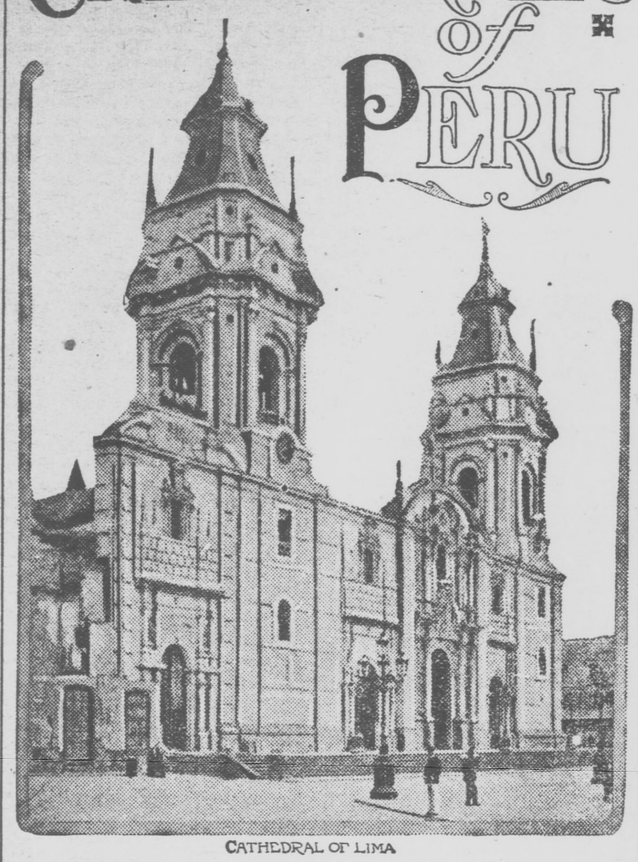
But Myrtle was already seated at the adjacent telephone, calling the number she so well remembered:

"Yes, yes, operator . . . That's it, Riverview 4111. . . . Hello! . . . hello! Is this Mrs. Thornton talking? . . . [illegible]u don't know me, but that [illegible] matter. You hurry and wake [illegible]nookums;' put on all his things [illegible]hurry down here to Mr. Thorn[illegible] office. He needs you . . . Asked [illegible]o call you up. . . . Says he wants [illegible]egin a Happy New Year with you [illegible]and the baby right down here. . . . You'll come right away . . . All right, thank you . . . Yes, I'll wait here too—"

And just then a deafening racket of horns, whistles and bells burst forth, while hundreds of little white lights began to flash here and there along their great switchboard in the nearby [illegible]hone exchange, and the girls' [illegible]ds flew to the connections. And, as [illegible]ames Thornton slowly revived under the tender, solicitous ministrations of the 'phone girl and the grimy elevator [illegible] white light illumined his soul

[illegible]ce's 'Snookums?'" he queried

CATHEDRALS of PERU



CATHEDRAL OF LIMA

THE traveler in South America who studies the various features of the history of that continent, the life of colonial times and that which followed it as the national life of the separate countries, soon discovers that there is a well-defined line of demarcation between that time when the people borrowed their artistic inspiration from the traditional sources in Europe and that later time when local influences began to be felt and when the continent developed its own artistic sense that demanded some original expression. This statement applies to the industries that were first brought over from Europe across the Atlantic; it is true of the social life and of education in all the republics of the southern continent manifesting characteristics which are peculiarly their own; it is likewise true of municipal and governmental affairs, and finally in regard to the construction of their buildings, especially of the architecture ecclesiastical edifices of the diocesan capitals, says the French edition of the Bulletin of the Pan-American union. As an example of the colonial epoch in church architecture the cathedral of Lima offers a good illustration. That country has one archbishopric, that of Lima, eight dependent bishoprics, viz., Arequipa, Huanuco, Chachapoyas, Ayacucho, Puno Trujillo, Cuzco, and Huaraz.

In connection with the name of Lima two characters will always be intimately associated with its historic memories; Pizarro, the intrepid conqueror, whose remains rest in the cathedral whose corner stone he laid, who founded the capital and gave it the name of La Ciudad de los Reyes (the city of the kings); and second a young girl who renounced a life of social ease and pleasure and became renowned for her piety, a renown which resulted in her canonization by Pope Clement IX in 1671 under the name of Saint Rosa of Lima, the patron saint of the capital city as well as of all Catholic South America.

It was Pizarro who laid the plans for the imperial city, including the erection of a great metropolitan church. It was not finished and dedicated until 1540, and it was at the request of Charles V of Spain that Pope Paul III raised the see of Lima to an archbishopric. As a consequence it was determined to rebuild the edifice, and the work was started under auspicious circumstances. Owing to various interruptions, changes of plans, and other delays the building was not finished until 1625. Not long after the consecration of the cathedral, by order of the Spanish viceroy, the mortal remains of the great conquistador were transferred to the edifice and now rest in a splendid sarcophagus in one of the chapels.

In 1746 an earthquake made a mass of ruins of the city of Lima, the cathedral being among the buildings seriously damaged. In 1758 it was finally completely restored. The building is of gray stone, and is the largest of the old Spanish ecclesiastical edifices of South America. The facade is 480 feet wide, the crowning feature of the building being its two massive square towers. The many columns and architectural decorations are for the most part Corinthian in style; it has five naves, each consisting of nine arched vaults, the two aisles being formed of ten chapels. The choir and stalls are of cedar and mahogany and are ornamented with remarkably fine wood carving, while among the treasures of the church are to be found some excellent paintings, among them being a fine Murillo and one of Rembrandt's masterpieces.

Arequipa Cathedral Is Old.

Among the cathedrals of Peru that of Arequipa is one of the oldest and most interesting. The city was raised to a bishopric in 1537 and the erection of the cathedral was commenced in 1612. It was completed in due course, but in 1844 its interior was partially destroyed by fire, many of its rich treasures, paintings, and other possessions being lost. The rebuilding took 20 years, and four years after its restoration it again suffered some damage from the terrible earthquake of 1868. The structure faces the Plaza de Armas, its facade measuring 450 feet in length. It has three entrances and the building is supported by 70 large columns of composite Ionic and Doric style, lending it a massive and splendid appearance. The interior is divided into three naves, separated by superb columns that support the great arches above with harmonious effect The main altar is of marble, and the pulpit of beautifully carved wood.

Huanuco, capital of the department of the same name, was made an episcopal see in 1865. The once large population of the city has dwindled since the discovery of the famous copper mines at Cerro de Pasco until now there are perhaps about 8,000 left The cathedral which fronts the plaza is chiefly remarkable for its solid construction, having stone arches and a high and pointed steeple. This is accounted for by the fact that severe earthquakes have never visited this immediate section.

Chachapoyas has been a bishopric since 1843. The cathedral is a simple one-story structure of brick, having two square towers to relieve the plainness of the facade.

Ayacucho, a bishopric since 1609, has a cathedral of more pretentious architecture built of volcanic rock from the Picota mountains.

Puno, raised to a bishopric in 1861, has a cathedral which is well constructed and quite ornate in architectural embellishment. The space of the facade between the two towers is highly ornamented and has a number of fine statues of saints placed in open niches as an unusual feature.

Trujillo's Two Large Towers.

Trujillo, an episcopal see since 1577, has a large and substantial cathedral whose architectural features are two large towers with a cupola over the center of the building. Many fine paintings decorate the sacristy. The general plan of the building is similar to that of the cathedral of Lima.

Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, was made a bishopric as early as 1536. Construction of the cathedral was begun the same year, but for one reason and another the building was not completed until 90 years thereafter. It is in the style of the Spanish renaissance and was built of stone at a tremendous cost. The interior consists of three naves separated by stone pillars which support the high vaulted arches.

NEW MULVANEY IS FOUND

Promoted to Sergeant and Then Reduced to Private Within Four Months.

Private C—— was a man of mystery. We picked him out from the ranks during the first parade. There was no mistaking him; he was a young man, but an old soldier. There was nothing in his attestation paper to that effect; but a man does not become an expert at squad drill and the handling of arms by instinct, Van Hay writes in the Saturday Evening Post.

Next day we made him a lance corporal and gave him a dozen backward recruits to bring on. In a fortnight he was a full corporal; after two months he was a sergeant; after three months he was a corporal again; a week or two later a lance corporal; at the end of four months he was back in the ranks. He had a failing—just one—and it had been his master for ten years. He told me all about it. He asked me, in confidence, as a personal favor, not to recommend him for pro[illegible] again.

Promotion means increase of pay, and money to him spelled only disaster. He had been in two regiments of the line—he told me the names of both. He had fought in South Africa, but he had no medals to show. So we left him in the ranks—the best soldier and the bravest man in the whole company. He died very gallantly last October, during a bombing attack in the salient at Ypres. Nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it.

Looking Ahead.

"What are you reading?"

"Oh, just a few hot weather hints on how to keep cool," replied the fat man.

"But summer is over now."

"I know it. I'm checking off the suggestions I tried, so I won't waste any time trying them again next summer."

Not a Botanical Species.

The artichoke, which originally came from Barbary, is not a botanical species, but a variety of the thistle, which grows spontaneously all along the African coast of the Mediterranean from Morocco to Palestine.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 31

CHRIST'S COMING AND COMING TO CHRIST (REVIEW).

READING LESSON—Rev. 22:6-14; 16:21.

GOLDEN TEXT—The spirit and the bride say, come. And he that heareth, let him say, come. And he that is athirst, let him come. He that wills, let him take of the water of life freely.—Rev. 22:17.

It is possible in lessons one to nine to review the past quarter's work, in a logical, chronological manner, but lessons seven and nine are not in their proper chronological setting. These lessons extend over five years of Paul's life from about 58 A. D. to 63 A. D. They are five wonderful years, and the last of the authentic years we have of the life of this wonderful man. The review should of course center in Paul, his conduct, character and teachings.

The first twelve chapters of the Book of Acts, in which we have chiefly been studying, cover a period of about sixteen years, A. D. 30-46, with Jerusalem as the center. The rest of the Book of Acts cover another period of approximately 16 years from 46 to 62, and is the record of the foreign missionary work of Paul and his companions, Paul being of course the central character. The series for this quarter close with the vision of the final triumph of Christianity as seen by John in the Revelation. Maps should be employed if possible to show the journeys of Paul. The risen Christ and the enduement of the Holy Spirit were the vision and the power which wrote this first Church History, and which have been writing Church History ever since. The home church (Chs. 2-7) began with about 120 praying men and women. Peter's first sermon brought into "the way" 3,000 more. From time to time others were added. Persecution and deliverances, the first martyr, Stephen, and the dissatisfaction which led to the choice of the deacons, are the outstanding events of this period. The home mission period, with Jerusalem as the center and Palestine as the field (Chapters 8-12) covers a period of about ten years. Persecution scattered the disciples throughout the country. Paul was converted on the road to Damascus, Philip goes to Samaria, and Peter carries on the work throughout Lydda, Joppa and Caesarea. In this section we have the story of Philip and the Ethiopian, of Peter curing the palsied man at Lydda, the raising of Dorcas and Paul and Barnabas returning to Jerusalem with help to those at that city who were suffering from famine. Then begins the period of foreign missions, covering about sixteen years, from about A. D. 47 to 62. The principal characters begin of course with Paul and Barnabas, though Paul soon takes his place of leadership. Paul's first missionary journey lasted for about two years, from say A. D. 47 to 49, Barnabas being his principal companion. Returning to Antioch from Jerusalem, Paul soon began his second journey, this time taking with him Silas. Again there is a period of about two years, from A. D. 50 to 52. Paul had his Macedonian vision during this time, and the gospel first entered Europe, beginning with the conversion of the Phillipian jailor. Paul's preaching at Athens and his service at Corinth are perhaps the most outstanding features of this journey. Paul's third journey lasted nearly three years, A. D. 53 to 56 or 57. He re-visits the Asia Minor churches to strengthen them, spends nearly three years at Ephesus, and has some outstanding adventures as, for instance, the riot at Ephesus about the shrines of Diana. Returning to Jerusalem to take part in the feast, he is told of the ultimate persecutions which he must endure. For a long time he has desired to preach the gospel in Rome. Everyone of the trials, hindrances, oppositions and attacks proved to be the means by which he gained that desired end. Indeed the Roman government finally gave him free transportation, though they did not understand it at the time. The assault upon Paul at the Temple Court of Jerusalem, the conspiracy to murder him, his imprisonment at Caesarea, his appeal to Caesar, his journey, shipwreck and final deliverance at the imperial city, chained to a Roman soldier, and we are at the end of authentic history regarding this marvelous man who, aside from Jesus Christ, has made the greatest impress upon history of any man who ever trod this earth.

In this particular quarter, in lesson one, we see Paul's calmness in persecution, his prudence under danger. In lesson two, his delicate courtesy and shrewdness in seizing every opportunity that he might witness for his Lord. In lesson three is manifested his unshaken belief in everything found in the Scriptures, and his wise use thereof in leading men to Christ. In lesson five, his fearlessness amidst danger and his absolute confidence in God. In lesson six, his humility. In lesson seven, his well balanced common sense and his love of peace among his brethren. In lesson eight, we see him longing for human companionship and sympathy, and have an evidence of his love for his own countrymen, and yet his faithfulness declaring the word of God to them as well as to the Gentiles. In lesson nine, we see how he built his practical teachings for the conduct of daily life upon the doctrine about God and the eternal purposes of God and the boundless mercy and grace of God. The remaining lessons of this last quarter give us in type and symbol, as well as definite description, a suggestion of the ultimate glory and triumph of that kingdom of which the Lord of Lords and king of kings, our master and savior, is to be the ruler.

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J. C. GREEN.

Dr. Warren S. P. Combs Dentist.
Successor to the late Dr. J. C. Stites.

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WANTED.—Cash prices paid for appletrees, logs or lumber.
Bailey & Castor
P. O. box 292
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WANTED.—Competent milker to care for herd of Jersey cattle. Married man preferred."
F. C. BANCROFT,
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WANTED—Live poultry delivered at my meat market on Mondays and Thursdays of each week. Prefer to have delivery on Mondry.
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We are prepared to do your feed grinding any time you bring it in. Cob or shelled corn 6 cents per bag. Will keep a man on the job at all times that you may get it promptly.
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I have a very nice farm for sale 160 acres, stone road, right by the gate, two miles of Middletown. Come and see me at once, as I will have this farm sold in less than thirty days, price right.
JOHN HELDMYER, JR.
North Broad St, Middletown, Del.

Bush Lives a Man's Lifetime.

Under such favorable conditions as exist in the vine barrens, blueberry culture is to be classed, as to the age of its first bearing, not with the slow-fruiting apple orchard, but with the quick-fruiting peach, with this important difference, however, that while the peach tree remains in vigorous fruiting condition for comparatively few years, the blueberry bush, with suitable pruning, bids fair to last a man's lifetime, and even longer.

Snapshot in Boston.

In Boston a photographer surreptitiously snapped a young blond. The young blond called him an impudent mammothrept. He had strength enough left to grope for a dictionary, which informed him that in the young blond's eyes he was "a child reared by its grandmother; a spoiled child." If he were to pack that word up carefully and take it down to market, he might be able to sell it for its weight in gold.—New York Post.

When Pulling a Nail.

A nail partly out that threatens to break your hammer handle before drawing, will sometimes come out easily if struck a sharp blow first. It starts the rust, and then it comes easy. Same thing with a screw. If it will not turn out, try a turn in first. Does not always work, but if it works once in twenty it is worth knowing, isn't it?—American Carpenter and Builder.

Lodgings for Horses.

The East Ender is an adept at stowing away somewhere or other in his house horses as well as chickens. It is a common sight in the East End at the close of day to see a horse wending his way through an ordinary street door as if he were a human lodger. Yet the houses [illegible] worth [illegible] London [illegible]

HIDE THEIR REAL FAVORITES

Claim Made That Few Literary Men Tell the Truth When Asked a Leading Question.

Now and again men of letters and other persons more or less in the public eye are requested to put themselves to the question and to write out a list of their favorite characters in fiction. Sometimes they are bidden to stand and deliver the names of stalwart heroes, and sometimes they are desired to lisp lovingly a list of love's heroines.

And as these men of letters and other persons more or less in the public eye are human, after all, and therefore hypocrites, they are likely to go on the stand with no intention of telling the whole truth, says Scribner's Magazine. Their secret delight may be in the mysterious vengeances of Nick of the Woods; yet this is what they would never dare confess, so they get out a search warrant and they take up a collection of their thoughts in order to produce as their first choice Achilles or Ulysses, Gargantua or Marius the Epicurean.

They are equally lacking in frankness where they volunteer to name a bevy of heroines. They may make a bluff of indifference to beauty by putting in Jane Eyre; but no one of them would be bold enough to acknowledge his sneaking fondness for Becky Sharp, that most fascinating villainess.

Thackeray tried to make us dislike Mrs. Rawdon Crawley, thereby incurring the reproach of Taine—to the effect that her creator did not love Becky as Balzac loved Mme. Marneffe. Yet, try as hard as he could, Thackeray failed to arouse in the average sensual man any detestation for the impersonator of Clytemnestra at the Gaunt House theatricals. In fact, if the average sensual man had his choice, he would rather take in to dinner Becky than the blameless Amelia, beloved by the long-suffering Major Dobbin.

Cultivate Grace.

Devote some of your precious moments to cultivating the quality that rounds off beauty and endows it with polish and elegance—grace. Grace has a beauty entirely its own and the beauty of grace often covers many weak spots in physical beauty; it never detracts from it. Grace is governed by the movements, by carriage, and by attitude. Free, easy, supple movement, correct and befitting carriage and graceful attitude—these are the embodiments of grace. These also betoken the state of health. There is nothing of the graceful in the limp of the tight-shoe foot or the fallen arch; nor is the listless draggy gait of the tired pain-wrecked body a pleasing sight. The rounded shoulders with the slight hunch of the back in the fashionable "debutante slouch" is far from fascinating. Nor is it conducive to health, since it depresses the chest and interferes with proper breathing. Don't be "slouchy." Throw back your shoulders; hold your head up and high. Then can you walk more freely and breathe more deeply.—Pictorial Review.

The Far-Sighted Woman.

You are, let us say, a capable stenographer or a teacher; if through any untoward circumstances, you should be bereft of one of your faculties necessary to your vocation, what would you do? Such things do happen, you know, and wise is the woman who cultivates a hobby or an avocation that employs other faculties than the ones she uses daily. If you know nothing else but teaching, and should lose your hearing, you would be str[illegible] the island of the helpless; [illegible] work is of the [illegible] hobby for [illegible] effort. [illegible] use [illegible] some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]